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No. 2392.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

PRICE
THREESPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM will be CLOSED on the 1st and RE-OPENED on the 8th of September, 1873. No Visitor can be admitted from the 1st to the 7th of September inclusive.
J. WINTER JONES, Principal Librarian.
British Museum, August 26, 1873.

NOTICE.—ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES,
JERMYN-STREET, LONDON.
The TWENTY-THIRD SESSION will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of October.—Prospectuses may be had on application.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.—The NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at BRADFORD, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 17.
President—Designate.

Prof. A. W. WILLIAMSON, Ph.D. F.R.S. F.C.S.
IN THE PLACE OF
J. P. JOULE, D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S.
Who has resigned the Presidency in consequence of ill health.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF MEMOIRS.—Authors are reminded that, under an arrangement dating from 1871, the acceptance of Memoirs, and the days on which they are to be read, are now, as far as possible, determined by Organising Committees for the several Sections before the beginning of the Meeting. It has therefore become necessary, in order to give an opportunity to the Committees of doing justice to the several communications, that each Author should prepare an Abstract of his Memoir, of a length suitable for insertion in the published Transactions of the Association, and that he should send it, together with the original Memoir, by book-post, on or before September 1, addressed thus:—"General Secretaries, British Association, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W. For Section" If it should be inconvenient to the Author to send the Memoir to be read on any particular day, he is requested to send information thereof to the Secretaries in a separate note.

G. GRIFFITH, M.A.,
Assistant General Secretary, Harrow.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.
EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Messrs H. A. Harper and William Simpson, Maps, Relics, Pottery, &c., of the Holy Land and Sinai. Open Daily from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.—Will CLOSE THIS DAY, the 30th inst.
By order of the Committee, ROBERT F. McNAIR, Manager.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL

and COLLEGE.
The WINTER SESSION will BEGIN on WEDNESDAY, October 1. The Clinical Practice of the Hospital comprises a Service of 710 Beds, inclusive of 34 Beds for Convalescents at Highgate.
Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the College regulations.
For all particulars concerning either the Hospital or College, application may be made personally, or by letter, to the Resident Warden of the College.
A Handbook will be forwarded on application.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ALBERT

EMBANKMENT, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.
The MEDICAL SESSION, for 1873 and 1874, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of October, 1873, on which occasion an INAUGURAL ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. J. HARKLEY, at Two o'clock.
Gentlemen entering have the option of paying 40s. for the first year, a similar sum for the second, 30s. for the third, and 10s. for each succeeding year; or, by paying 160s. at once, of becoming perpetual Students.
For Entrance or Prospectuses, and for information relating to Prizes and all other matters, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
will open on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1873, with an Introductory Address by Dr. SHEPHERD, at 8 P.M.
The Prospectus, containing full information with regard to the Special System of Instruction, and the Scholarships, Prizes, and Appointments, may be obtained on application to Mr. KERR, the Registrar, at the Hospital, or to
W. B. CHADLE, M.D., Dean of the School.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL

COLLEGE.
The WINTER SESSION, 1873-74, will open on OCTOBER 1st, with an ADDRESS by Mr. HENRY MORRIS, M.A. F.R.C.S.
The College provides the most complete means for the Education of Medical Students.
For the College Prospectus, containing information as to Entrance, and other Scholarships, Clinical Appointments, Residence of Students, Fees, &c., apply to
JOHN MURRAY, M.D., Dean.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, SCHOOL.

Head Master—T. HEWITT KEY, M.A. F.R.S.
Vice-Master—E. R. HORTON, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN for New Pupils on TUESDAY, September 2nd, at 9.30 A.M. The School Session is divided into three equal Terms. Fee, 5s. per Term, to be paid at the beginning of each Term. Gymnastics, Fencing, Drilling, and Advanced Drawing, extra.
A Prospectus, containing full information respecting the Courses of Instruction given in the School, with other particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A.,
Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Slade Professor, E. J. POYNTER, Esq., A.R.A., will deliver INTRODUCTORY LECTURES, open to the Public, at 4.30 P.M., on THURSDAY, October 3rd.

The CLASSES for DRAWING, PAINTING, and SCULPTURE will begin on the following morning at 9.30.
The late Mr. Felix Slade has, by his will, founded Six Scholarships, of 50l. per annum each, tenable for three years, by Students of the College, for proficiency in Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture. Two of these Scholarships may be awarded in 1874; the Competition for which will be limited to those who enter the Fine-Art Classes before NOVEMBER 10th NEXT, and whose age, on June 6, 1874, will not be more than 19 years. Ladies as well as Gentlemen are eligible to obtain Slade Scholarships.

Prospectuses, containing full information respecting Fees, Times of Class Meetings, the Regulations relating to the Slade Scholarships and Prizes, with other particulars, may be obtained on application at the College, Gower-street, W.C.
JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.
August, 1873.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION AND PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL CLASSES for these Examinations are held at ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. The Classes are not confined to Students of the Hospital.
A Class for the Matriculation Examination is held twice in each year, from October to January, and from March to June.
A Class for the Preliminary Scientific Examination is held from January to July.

For particulars, application may be made personally, or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

THE SESSION 1873-4 WILL COMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 21st of October, when the Supplemental, Scholarship, and other Examinations will be proceeded with, as laid down in the Prospectus.
The Examination for Matriculation in the several Faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine, and in the Department of Engineering, will be held on FRIDAY, the 24th of October.
Further information, and copies of the Prospectus, may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the Registrar,
Queen's College, Galway,
T. W. MOFFETT, LL.D., Registrar.
23rd August, 1873.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND,

STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

This College supplies, as far as practicable, a complete Course of Instruction in Science, applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classed broadly under the heads of CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, MINING, ENGINEERING, and AGRICULTURE.
A Diploma of Associate of the College is granted at the end of the Three Years' Course.

There are Four Royal Scholarships, of the value of 30s. each, yearly, with free Education, including Laboratory Instruction, tenable for two years. Two become vacant each year. They are given to Students who have been a year in the College.

The Fees are 5s. for each Course, or 10s. for all the Courses of each year, with the exception of Laboratory, the Fee for which is 2s. per month, or 12s. for the entire Session.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

Applied Mathematics and Mechanics, Mechanism and Machinery, Descriptive Geometry, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, Experimental Physics, Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Palaeontology, Mining, Surveying, Engineering, and Agriculture.

The SESSION commences on MONDAY, October 6th.
Programmes may be obtained on application to the SECRETARY, Royal College of Science, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

FREDERICK J. SIDNEY, LL.D., Secretary.

ANDOVER FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WANTED, A MASTER for the above Endowed School. It is necessary that the Master should be a Graduate of one of the Universities. Candidates for the office are requested to apply for particulars to me, the undersigned, Clerk to the Trustees of the Andover Charities.
HARRY FOOTNER,
Andover, Hants.
August 15th, 1873.

BLACKHEATH PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

President—The Rev. JOSEPH FENN.

Principal—The Rev. J. KEMPTHORNE, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Second and Mathematical Master—The Rev. R. J. Pearce, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Assistant-Masters—Mr. T. Euston, M.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford; Mr. Alfred Tucker, B.A., Magdalen College, Cambridge; Mr. E. E. Sutton, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; Mr. W. R. Burgess, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

Head Master—The Rev. J. MORGAN, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

Assistant-Master—Mr. M. Shute, B.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Instructor in Physical Science, Chemistry, &c.—Mr. H. Wolfram.

English and Writing Master—Mr. H. E. Eariand.

French Masters—Mr. B. Suen; Mr. F. Oslander, B.D.

German Master—Mr. F. Oslander, B.D.

Drawing Masters—Mr. L. J. Steele; Mr. John Auld, Jun.

Geometrical Drawing Master—Mr. H. Wolfram.

Exhibitions of 50s. each, tenable for three years, are awarded every year to Pupils proceeding to the Universities.

Classical and Mathematical Scholarships of 10s. are also awarded every year.

The next TERM commences THURSDAY, September 11.

Particulars as to the mode of Admission, Terms, Boarding Houses, &c., may be obtained on application to the Principal, or by letter to the Secretary, T. A. Kessell, Esq., Proprietary School, Blackheath, London, S.E.

N.B. Parties desiring the Admission of Pupils are requested (if possible) to send in their application to the Secretary on or before September 5.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE,

Spring-grove, near Isleworth.—The AUTUMN TERM commences on the 18th of September.—Further information may be obtained by applying to Dr. LAONARD SCHMITZ, the Principal, at the College.

THE LONDON CIVIL SERVICE

MILITARY COLLEGE.—Principal: Dr. HEINEMANN, F.R.G.S.—Thorough and rapid preparation for the Army, Cooper's Hill, the Civil Service, &c. NEXT TERM commences 15th SEPTEMBER.—For Prospectus apply, during August and September, at the Studio, 26, Savile-row, W.

S. PAUL'S COLLEGE, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks,

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for the SONS of the CLERGY and Members of the Church of England.—Names of Candidates for Admission can be received for Michaelmas Term, by which time a range of New Buildings, comprising Studies, Class-rooms, and Dormitories, will be completed, and ready for occupation.

Inclusive terms, for Board and Tuition, 60s. a year.—For further information apply to the SECRETARY, S. Paul's College, Stony Stratford.

HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL, St. Leonards-

on-Sea. Head Master—Rev. W. WOODING, B.A., assisted by Five Resident Masters. Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and thorough English are taught. The Junior Classes are trained by Ladies on the FESTALOZZIAN principle.

The House, beautifully situated, and specially built for the School, has well-ventilated Class-rooms and Dormitories, with Hot and Cold Baths, and a covered Playground. The health and comfort of delicate boys specially cared for.

The AUTUMN TERM will commence SEPTEMBER 20th.

For Prospectus, apply to Mrs. Durr, the Lady Principal, or to the Head Master.

GARRICK CHAMBERS.—The next Term will

commence on SEPTEMBER 18. The Honour List for the years 1866-1872 contains the Names of 127 SUCCESSFUL PUPILS, appointed to the following Departments:—

57 to the Civil Service of India.

9 to Attachments in the Diplomatic Service.

15 to the Foreign Office.

14 to other Superior Offices of the Home Civil Service.

11 to the Ceylon Civil Service and to Chinese Interpretship.

3 to the India Engineering College.

Of this number 31 gained the first place in their respective Competitions.

The List may be had on application, by letter, to the LIBRARIAN Garrick Chambers, Garrick-street, London.

LADIES' COLLEGE, THE WOODLANDS, Union-

road, CLAPHAM-RISE.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, September 15th, when Classes will be formed for French, German, Italian, History, Mathematics, English Literature, Latin, Drawing, Singing, Music, &c.

The Lectures on Natural History, Chemistry, &c., will be resumed in October. Sixteen Young Ladies are received as BOARDERS, and Pupils who desire it are prepared for the University Local Examinations.

LADIES' SCHOOL, DUFFIELD HOUSE, LOWER

NORWOOD, Surrey.—The ensuing Term will commence (D.V.) the 16th of September. Fees, inclusive, 50 and 100 Guineas; the latter includes Riding Lessons and Crystal Palace Ticket.

EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY

FOR

LADIES.

With special reference to the Laws of Health and the Domestic Arts.

The Laboratory, 26, GERRARD-MALLOROUGH-STREET, will be open to LADIES on SATURDAYS, from 10 to 4, for the study of Chemistry, under the direction of ARTHUR VACHER, F.R.S.

Terms (including materials), One Pound for Four Days or Eight Half-days.

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of large experience, RECEIVES a limited number of BOYS to Prepare for the Public Schools and Universities. Thorough instruction is given in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, and due attention is paid to Physical Training.—Address G. WATTS, M.A. (Edin.), Breaux Villa, Montpellier, Weston-super-Mare.

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In first instance, send Prospectus to A. ALLAN, 3, Exeter-street, Strand, W.C.

EDUCATION.—CRESWELL LODGE, GROVE PARK,

CHISWICK.—Mrs. and the Misses EVANS receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. The Course of Instruction combines a refined and careful Training, so to educate the Religious, Moral, and Mental Powers, as to make the Pupils highly useful Members of Society.

The Young Ladies are under the individual supervision of the Misses Evans, assisted by competent and trustworthy Resident English and Foreign Governesses. Backward and delicate Pupils are the immediate care of Mrs. Evans. Eminent Visiting Masters attend for higher accomplishments. Most satisfactory References to Parents of Pupils, and also, by kind permission, to the Hon. Mr. Justice Lush, Balmoral House, Avenue-road, St. John's Wood, London; to Dr. John Alfred Lush, M.P., Salisbury; Rev. N. Loring, Vicar of St. Paul's, Grove Park West; and Henry Morton Cotton, Esq., Egleston-square, London.

EDUCATION FOR GIRLS at SOUTHSIDE

HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Principals: Mr. and Mrs. H. R. SMITH and Miss FERRIS.—The Course of Study is adapted to the Standard of the Cambridge Local Examinations, and is under the personal supervision of Mr. H. R. Smith and Miss Ferris, who have had considerable experience in Teaching, and have successfully passed Pupils at the Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations.

SEASIDE EDUCATION, LANCASHIRE.—

The Rev. GEORGE BARTLE, D.D. D.C.L., RECEIVES the SONS of GENTLEMEN, whom he carefully prepares for the Universities, Competitive Examinations, and Commercial Life. Terms, 80 Guineas, and extras.—Address, 3, St. George's, Fenchurch, near South-port

TUITION IN GREEK AND LATIN.—Instruction is given by an Experienced Tutor in Elementary or High Classics and Composition. Pupils are prepared for Entrance-Scholarships at the Public Schools, the Universities, and Competitive Examinations. Address ALMA, 33, Fulham-road, South Kensington, S.W.

TUITION AT NICE.—A Graduate of the University of London, experienced in Tutoring, intends to spend the Winter in the South of France, and will be prepared to take charge of one or more Pupils. Address E. A. Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 12, Brown-street, Manchester.

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WANTED, for Newspaper Publication, short ORIGINAL TALES, of from Two to Ten Columns (Times size). State price, &c. to T. I. Mr. White's, 33, Fleet-street, E.C. The terms must include the right to publish in any or all Newspapers.

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RE-ENGAGEMENT WANTED as EDITOR and REPORTER, or REPORTER and PROOF-READER, where regular Attendance at an Office would not be required.—Address, stating Salary, to LEOBOLD W. HUTCHINGS, Furlough Lodge, St. John's-road, Banbury, Oxon.

WEEKLY PRESS.—As ASSISTANT EDITOR and REPORTER. Good testimonials from High class Papers.—ELIA, Post-office, Bury St. Edmunds.

THE PRESS.—A London Undergraduate, who is a Verbatim Reporter and experienced Condenser, desires an Engagement on the PRESS.—Address H. W. W., Dueson's, Leadenhall-street.

SHORTHAND REPORTER and Proof-Reader.—WANTED, a good SHORTHAND WRITER and PROOF-READER, for a Daily Newspaper in MONTREAL, Canada. Salary expected. None but competent men need apply to PERRY, Wilson & Co., Montreal, Canada.

NEWSPAPER MANAGER.—WANTED, in a Provincial Newspaper (Liberal), an energetic person (having a practical knowledge of Printing and experience in Newspaper work), to take the Commercial Management of an increasing Business, with special reference to the Advertising Department.—Apply J. C. Nonconformist Office, 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London.

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J. GERSON'S FINE-ART GALLERY and DEPOT of the BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., 5, Rathbone-place, W., and 71, London-wall, E.C. offers the Largest Collection in the World of PHOTOGRAPHS direct from Paintings, both Ancient and Modern. For inspection, at the West-End Depot, 5, Rathbone-place, W. Special attention is directed to an important Series from Paintings in the world-renowned Galleries, both in London and abroad. The famous Madonna di San Sisto, by Raphael. The Photographs are warranted permanent.—Catalogues free.—Shippers and the Trade supplied.

DRAWINGS and SKETCHES from NATURE, by the late G. WALLWYN SHEPHERD.—Just published, AUTOTYPE PRINTS, taken from the above, suitable for Framing, or for studies in the treatment of Forest Trees, Foliage, and Landscape Subjects.

Detailed List of Sizes and Prices on application. COLLECTIONS of PHOTOGRAPHS completed, collated, titled, and properly bound.

EDINBURGH PUBLISHING COMPANY, 22, HOWE-STREET, EDINBURGH. Prospectuses and Terms on application to JAMES WILKIE, Manager.

HOGG'S JACOBITE RELICS.—Mr. STILLIE having acquired the whole Remaining Stock of the Original Edition of the Second Series of this Work, is now Reprinting, in exact fac-simile, the FIRST SERIES, including the MUSIC, and which he expects to be ready early next month. Both Volumes will be uniform in Size and Binding. 79, Princes-street, Edinburgh, August, 1873.

BROADSIDE BALLADS.—H. W. BALL, Book-seller, BARTON-JON-HUMBER, has a Collection of Scarce and Curious BROADSIDE BALLADS and CHAP-BOOKS, chiefly of the last Century, which he offers cheap. Catalogues free.—Sir F. Madden's Collection sold the other day for 44s.

NOTICE.—BIBLICAL LITERATURE. MESSRS. BAGSTER'S CATALOGUE. Illustrated with Specimen Pages. By post, free. Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

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CITY OFFICE—3, KING STREET CHEAPSIDE.

THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent-street, W.—Subscriptions from One Guinea to any amount, according to the supply required. All the best New Books, English, French, and German, immediately on publication. Prospectuses with Lists of New Publications, gratis and post free.—* * A Clearance Catalogue of Surplus Books offered for Sale at greatly reduced prices, may also be had, free, on application.—BOOTH'S, CROFTON'S, HODGSON'S, and SATCHEL'S & CO.'S United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, near the Polytechnic.

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A CATALOGUE is in preparation, and can be had shortly. BERNARD QUARTON, 18, Piccadilly, London.

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Sales by Auction

Scientific and Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, September 6, at Half past 12, precisely, the ANCIENT and MODERN FURNITURE—a valuable Collection of rare Old China, about 250 Pieces—Oil Paintings—valuable Collection of rare Old Italian Musical Instruments, including Violins and Violoncellos by Stradivarius and other eminent Makers—Two Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood & Sons—a Chamber Organ—a very large quantity of Vocal and Instrumental Music by the most eminent Composers—French Horns and other Instruments—Music-Stands—Metronomes—a Spinetto—and numerous Musical Requisites, the whole of which will be fully described in the Catalogues.

Catalogues may be obtained, ten days previous to the Sale, on the Premises; of Messrs. Longmore, Swender & Lonsdale, Hertford; of Mr. Jackson, Auctioneer and Appraiser, Hitchin and Baldock; and of Messrs. Jackson & Son, Land Agents and Auctioneers, Hertford, Ware, and Bishop's Stortford.

The whole will be on view two days prior to the Sale.

HERTFORD.

Furniture; Musical Instruments; Chamber Organ; Rare Old China; a Collection of Old Prints; Oil Paintings; Vocal and Instrumental Music; the Property of the late Mr. CHARLES BRIDGEMAN.

MESSRS. JACKSON & SON are honoured with instructions from the Executors, to SELL by AUCTION, at the Residence in West-street, Hertford, on SATURDAY, September 20, at 4 o'clock, the following valuable ESTATES: viz., the Residence, in West-street, Hertford, with the large Garden-Ground adjoining, about 3 Acres, having an extensive Frontage to West-street—the Cottages adjoining; also, an Enclosure of Building Land, opposite the Horns Mill, well adapted for Building Purposes, Cottages being so much required in the neighbourhood—the exceedingly valuable Freehold Public-House, the "Old Ship" Inn, on the Old Cross, occupying a commanding position—and the Dwelling-House and Blacksmith's Shop adjoining. N.B. The Residence, Cottages, and Land are on hand; the "Old Ship" Inn and Blacksmith's Shop are let to Messrs. Christie, on a Repairing Lease, two years unexpired at Michaelmas next, at 10s. per annum.

Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. Longmore, Swender & Lonsdale, more, Solicitors, Hertford; of Mr. Jackson, Auctioneer and Appraiser, Hitchin, Baldock, and Royston; and of Messrs. Jackson & Son, Land and Estate Agents, Hertford, Ware, and Bishop's Stortford.

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White Rose and Red: a Love Story. By the Author of 'St. Abe.' (Strahan & Co.)

THIS story is not new. Times innumerable has the tale been told in prose and verse how a man must suffer for the faults of his youth. In the exultation of his early manhood he has loved, not wisely, but too well, and, in after years, his sin against society will surely find him out. The scene of 'White Rose and Red' might have been laid in Scotland or England with as much pertinence as in America; but the author, by placing it beyond the Atlantic, makes himself the opportunity to select odd or rare types for his *dramatis personæ*, and use the bright colours he keeps for painting natural scenery. The hero is in no way heroic. He is described as of the tribe of human beavers, with the unromantic name Eureka Hart:—

He had rudely grown and thriven
Till, a giant, six foot seven,
Bold and ready for all comers,
He had reach'd full thirty summers.
All his brethren, thrifty farmers,
Had espoused their rural charmers,
Settling down once and for ever
By the Muskeogquash River.

But Eureka was indisposed to settle down in the fashion common to his race. He sallied forth, hunting and trapping in the wilderness, till one day something happened which had the effect of raising him,

'Spite the duller brain's control,
To the stature of a Soul!

In his wanderings Eureka lighted upon the "Red Rose" of the tale, an Indian maid, to whom he plighted his troth. Love continued for a while; but the end came:—

After the great wave of madness,
Ennui came; and tho' in gladness
Still the Indian maiden's nature
Clung round the inferior creature,
Though with burning, unconsuming,
Deathless love her heart was blooming,
He grew weary, and his passion
In a dull evaporation
Slowly lessen'd, till caressing
Grew distracting and distressing.
Conscience waken'd in a fever,
Just a day too late, as ever;
He remember'd, one fine day,
His relations far away.

She would not listen to his proposal to leave her. By degrees, however, he prevailed. His absence was to be only for a brief space—

Just to see his kin and others
In the Town where they did dwell,
Just to say to his white brothers
One farewell, a last farewell.

By night they parted; and she cut by night One large lock from his forehead, which with bright, Warm lips she kiss'd; then kiss'd the lock of hair, With one quick sob of passionate despair; And he, with hand that shook a little now, Still with that burning seal upon his brow, While in that bitter agony they embraced, He in her little hand a paper placed, Whereon, at her fond prayer, he had writ plain, "Eureka Hart, Drowsietown, State of Maine."

At Drowsietown, in Maine, the beaver nature of our hero developed itself. He was tired of strange places, of sleeping in woods and brakes, and, in view of the prosperity which surrounded him in civilized life, he began to think he had been wasting precious

years of his youth. He had thoughts of fulfilling his obligation and returning to her he had left. With a farm of his own, and the choice of any maiden in the village for his wife, it was hard to leave his old home again. Still, as he confessed, having made his bed, he must lie thereon. He would certainly go back; but there was no need of haste. Meanwhile, his resolution became weakened, and a new form began to take the place in his imagination of his Indian bride. His conscience made excuses to itself. Providence had clearly severed him and the red woman. Besides, Indian blood is Indian blood, and—

"Parson says that sort of thing
Isn't moral marrying!
Tho' the simple creature yonder
Had no better education—
Ignorance jest made her fonder,
And I yielded to temptation.
Here's the question: I've been sinning—
Wrong, clean wrong, from the beginning;
Can I make my blunder better
By repeating it again!
When mere Nature, if I let her,
Soon can cure the creature's pain;
She'll forget me fast enough—
And she's no religious feeling;
Injin hearts are always tough,
And their wounds are quick of healing.
Heigho!"—here he sighed; then seeing
Phoebe Ann trip by in laughter,
Brightening up, the bother'd being
Shook off care, and trotted after!

The sequel, of course, is that Eureka and Phoebe Ann appeared before Parson Pendon, and left him—man and wife.

The married life of the giant and his new bride had hitherto passed in the humdrum style not peculiar to Drowsietown, when an event occurred of momentous importance to their domestic arrangements. It was the year of the great snow. One night, while Phoebe awaited the return of her lord and master from the village ale-house, a low tap is heard at the door, and a swooning, half-conscious woman escapes from the wild tempest—

The woman was ghost-like, yet wondrously fair
Through the gray cloud of famine, the dews of despair,
Her face hunger'd forth—'twas a red woman's face,
Without the sunk eyeball, the taint of the race:
With strange gentle lines round the mouth of her, cast
By moments of being too blissful to last.
Her cloak fallen wide, as she sat there distraught,
Revealed a strange garment with figures enwrought
In silk and old beads—it had once been most bright—
But frayed with long wearing by day and by night.
Moccasins she wore, and they, too, had been gay,
But now they were ragged and rent by the way;
And bare to the cold was one foot, soft and red,
And frozen felt both, and one trickled and bled.

The face of the stranger, 'tis worn with its woe,
It comes to thee, Phoebe, but when shall it go?
Far back go the footprints; see! black in the snow.

But look! what is that? lo! it lies on her breast,
A small living creature, an infant at rest!
So tiny, so shrivell'd, a mite of red clay,
Warm, mummied, and wrapt in the Indian way.

The woman gazed timidly around—

The ruddy light,
The cosy kitchen warm and bright,
The clock's great shining face, the human
Soft kindly eyes of the white woman,
Came like a dream—her eyes she closed
A moment with a moan, and dozed.
Then suddenly her soul was 'ware
Of the wild quest that brought her there!
She open'd eyes—a flush of red
Flash'd to her cheeks so chill and dead—
She murmur'd quick with quivering lips,
And, trembling to the finger tips,
Thrust her chill hand into her breast,
Under the ragged cloak, in quest
Of something precious hidden there!—
'Tis safe,—she draws it forth with care;

A wretched paper, torn and wet,
Thumb-mark'd with touch of many a hand,
'Tis there—'tis safe—she has it yet,
Her heart's sole guide, the amulet,
That led her lone feet thro' the land!
But first, unto her lips of ice
She holds it eagerly, and thrice
She kisses it; then, with wild eyes
And unintelligible cries,
Holds it to Phoebe. "Read!" cries she,
In her own tongue, distractedly;
And little Phoebe understands,
And takes the paper in her hands,
And on the hearth she stoopeth low,
To read it in the firelight glow.

Now courage, Phoebe! steel thy spirit!
A blow is coming—thou must bear it!

Slowly, so vilely it is writ,
Her unskill'd eyes decipher it;
So worn it is with snow and rain,
That scarce a letter now is plain,
And every red and ragged mark
Is smudged with handling, dim, and dark.
"E-U-R-E"—in letters blurr'd
She spells. "Eureka!" that's the word.
But why does little Phoebe start
As she reads on? "Eureka Hart!"—
His name, her husband's name; and now
The red blood flames on cheek and brow!
She stops—she quivers—glares wild-eyed
At the red woman at her side,
Who watches her with one sick gaze
Of wild entreaty and amazement:
Then she spells on—her features turn
To marble, though her bright eyes burn,
For all the bitter truth grows plain.
"EUREKA HART, DROWSIETOWN, STATE OF MAINE."

The arrival of Eureka himself complicates the situation—

Slightly tipsy, not discerning
The red woman and her child.
By the great eyes dimly blinking,
Feebly leering at his mate,
Phoebe saw he had been drinking,
While he hiccup'd "Guess I'm late!"
So he stood; when, wildly ringing,
Rose a scream upon the air,
'Twas the Indian woman, springing,
Gasping, gazing, from her chair.

While he rubb'd his eyes and mutter'd,
While he roll'd his eyes distress'd,
O'er the floor a thin form flutter'd,
Cried, and sank upon his breast!

Thenceforward the story is told with great pathos. The watchful care of little Phoebe did not avail, and the Red Rose and her child both lie—

In a dark corner of the burial-place,
Where sleep apart the creatures of red race.

Thus at length have we given the story; but it is impossible to convey by quotation a true idea of its merits as told by the author. There are varieties of tone, as well as varieties of metre, in the poem, and, as a rule, the changes in versification suit the changes in thought. Without pretending that the author has reflected Indian sentiment in his delineation of the Red Rose, we gladly admit the power and beauty of his creation. As the Indian is fading from off the face of the earth, deeper interest is manifested in his fate, and this finds expression in poetic exaggeration of his good qualities. Still the character of the Indian girl, as here presented to us, whether a portrait or a fancy sketch, has features of splendid mould, physically and morally, and stands in curious contrast to her rival, by whose race she and hers perish.

It must not be supposed we have extracted those passages in the volume which most show the writer's art as a poet. The homely and vigorous quotations will give a fair notion of the narrative power he possesses. But the reader must be referred to the book

itself to find those higher graces and excellences with which it abounds. We must, at the same time, and in conclusion, add that there are rough and bold expressions employed which would not be willingly suffered had not the story been laid in America. It seems, indeed, that a certain degree of coarseness, not permissible in other cases, is expected when an English poet makes an American subject his theme.

Plutarch: his Life, his Lives, and his Morals.
Four Lectures by R. C. Trench, D.D.
(Macmillan, & Co.)

THE Archbishop of Dublin tells us in his Preface, that "in preparing for the press a lecture upon Plutarch, which he delivered last year to a small Literary Society in Dublin, he was insensibly led on from one point to another, until that one had grown into four." The result is a little volume in which the amusing and the instructive are judiciously combined. It reminds us in some degree of Mr. Collins's "Ancient Classics for English Readers," though the Archbishop is, perhaps, somewhat more ambitious in his aims than Mr. Collins and his associates. He could not well have had a better subject, as the works of Plutarch bound in interesting topics, and, with the exception of the *Lives*, are almost unknown to English readers of general literature. In the United States, indeed, the *Morals* would appear to have a certain popularity, as one of the old versions was not long ago reprinted by Prof. Goodwin, with an eloquent introduction by Mr. Emerson: but amongst ourselves the minor works of Plutarch have sunk into an undeserved oblivion, which contrasts strangely with the popularity of the *Lives*. We are, therefore, the more grateful to the Archbishop for gathering for us some specimens of the philosopher's learning and anecdote. Episodically, several historical and literary questions of interest are touched upon or discussed; for example, we have remarks upon "the quickening of the old faiths" consequent on the rise of Christianity, upon the contemporary "decay of national life," upon the translations of the *Lives* and the *Morals* by North and Holland, and upon Shakespeare's debt to Plutarch. On these and other subjects our author writes pleasantly and well. As a specimen of his style, we extract the following remarks upon the *Lives*:—

"In answer to the question, what is the secret of his popularity—a popularity which, if not quite equal now to what it was at the Renaissance, has yet stood the test of ages—I should be disposed to ascribe it, first and chiefly, to the clear insight which he had into the distinction between History which he did not write, and Biography which he did. The sense of this distinction was one not obscurely and unconsciously working in his mind; but from many utterances it is plain that he set deliberately before himself the difference between these two, and the further fact that his business was with the latter and not with the former. Vivid moral portraiture, this is what he aimed at, and this is what he achieved. It is not too much to affirm that his leading purpose in writing these *Lives* was not historical, but ethical. More or less of historical background he was obliged to give to the portraits which he drew; but always and altogether in subordination to the portrait itself. Whatever displayed character, served in any way to interpret the man, brought out his mental and moral features—this, however small it might seem, was precious to him, was

carefully recorded by him; whatever was not characteristic, however large, he foreshortened, if he could not let go altogether; passed wholly by, if he could, as something with which he had no concern."

In conclusion, we would protest against the insertion of 84 pages of advertisements at the end of this little book of 138 pages. We have seldom seen so flagrant an instance of the abuse of this method of advertising.

Wickets in the West; or, the Twelve in America.
By R. A. Fitzgerald. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THIS book can pretend to no literary value or importance, but it is, nevertheless, a gay and cheery little volume. It is the account, by the Captain of the English Twelve, of their cricketing campaign in Canada and the States during the summer of 1871. Everything is seen through a medium of cricket. The most interesting spots on the other side of the Atlantic are the sacred grounds where the wickets may be pitched. The most memorable men are the hardest hitters and the swiftest bowlers. The most valuable statistics are of "runs," and "wides," and "byes." Our English Twelve (they take an odd man in case of emergency) are never beaten, and are always fêted. Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Hamilton, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, each furnishes its team of twenty-two to contend with the invaders, are all, with one exception, ignominiously defeated, and are all magnificently hospitable.

No wonder, then, that the Captain writes in so joyous and light-hearted a strain. In Canada, especially, nothing is wanting, except, indeed, "stronger batting" on the part of the Canadians, and that so many catches should not be dropped. On the other hand, the bowling is good, the "cocktails" and the scenery equally to be admired, and the political aspect of the country perfect. It is, however, only fair to add that Quebec would be improved by having again an English garrison, and that the social charm of Toronto is hardly what it was, since the abolition of a mysterious institution, known among the young ladies as the "muffin."

The matches in the States were of very uneven character. New York produced the worst team the English cricketers had met. At Philadelphia the English won with only four wickets to go down; while at Boston the match was drawn. On the whole, the Captain considers that the Philadelphians are the best cricketers, and that the comparative success of the Bostonians was due to the fact that "the Twelve did their best to lose, and nearly lost."

Perhaps the most important matters recorded of the States, after the cricket,—but with an immeasurable interval between,—are, that the Maine Liquor Law presses with peculiar hardship upon travellers, and that the New York oysters are of "transcending merit."

One of the drollest humours of the trip, and one which gives the salient point of several of the matches, was the after-dinner speech—the one speech—which the great batsman, Mr. W. G. Grace, made on various occasions. At Montreal it was, "Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for the honour you have done me. I never saw better *bowling* than I have seen to-day, and I hope to see as good wherever I go." At

Ottawa, the word "ground" took the place of "bowling"; at Toronto it was "batting"; at Hamilton it was "ladies"; and at New York it was—what else could it be?—"oysters."

Here, too, is a good story, for which we must find room:—"A lovely wife in town [New York?], on the death of her husband, sent the following thrilling telegram, 'Dear John is dead: *loss fully covered by insurance.*'"

'Wickets in the West,' then, is full of edification for all true cricketers, and is not without amusement for those who have no claim to be numbered among "the Brethren of the Willow."

Mémoires du Maréchal de Grouchy. Par le Marquis de Grouchy, Officier d'État-Major.
(Dulau & Co.)

THE memoirs of a Marshal of France who played so conspicuous a part as did Grouchy in the later wars of the great Napoleon, and whose name is inseparably connected with the events of the Waterloo campaign, cannot fail to be interesting. Animated by this idea, and anxious to clear the memory of his grandfather from some aspersions which have been unjustly cast upon it, Le Marquis de Grouchy determined to make out of two pamphlets from the pen of his father and the inedited correspondence of his grandfather, a complete and exhaustive work. As yet only two volumes have been published, bringing the memoirs down to the autumn of 1808; we are, however, enabled from this instalment to form a good idea as to the interest of the book itself and the skill of the author. As regards the latter, he, to our thinking, has fallen into the error common to all those who edit the memoirs of one who is deemed to be an ornament to the family. He has given us too much. His reverence for his hero is so great that we are perfectly smothered with letters of little or no general interest, and he even goes so far as occasionally to give us portions of letters twice. We must, however, say this in his favour, that he invariably lets his grandfather speak for himself, never using his pen more than is necessary to connect and explain the letters which he has undertaken to edit. What we complain of is, that many of those letters ought to have been omitted; for, once the future Marshal quits the Court and becomes a declared republican, his career, till he is appointed commandant of the citadel of Turin in 1798, offers nothing remarkable. In the interval he had taken part in the war of La Vendée and an abortive expedition to Ireland; but had shown himself to be no more than a good staff officer or general of division. Indeed, we are doubtful whether he ever became anything greater, but we shall be better able to judge when the concluding volumes appear.

The Marquis Emmanuel de Grouchy, the future scapegoat of Napoleon, was born in 1766. He was of an ancient and noble family, many members of which had greatly distinguished themselves in the military and naval service of the crown. His father, moreover, had been page to Louis the Fifteenth, and had no doubt some interest at Court, for we find Emmanuel, when not yet fourteen, appointed aspirant in the Marine Artillery, and a month or two later second lieutenant in the Artillery. After the lapse of ten months he was transferred in the same grade to the 3rd Light Cavalry. He

was, however, reckoned among the dismounted or reserve officers, and received no pay. At the age of eighteen he was appointed supernumerary captain in the cavalry regiment Royal Étranger, and when only twenty-one to the Scotch company of the Gardes du Corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. That he was closely connected and in favour with the Court is shown by the fact that in 1785 he was invited to take part in a royal stag-hunt. Notwithstanding, however, his high birth, rapid promotion, and the favours he and his family had received from the king, the young Count was false both to his order and his sovereign, and embraced the principles of the revolution with enthusiasm. Naturally he found the Gardes du Corps too hot to hold him, and, quitting the household of his unfortunate master and his gallant devoted comrades just at the moment when his services at Court became for the first time important, he obtained the command of the 12th Chasseurs à Cheval, the titular colonel being employed elsewhere. Napoleon and the whole French nation accused him of treachery in 1815. That accusation was, we believe, unfounded; he, however, showed unmistakably that he possessed little military honour in 1791. He found his new regiment by no means well disposed towards the revolution, and it appears that he experienced some difficulty in preventing a portion of it from passing the frontiers. In January, 1792, he was transferred as full colonel to the 2nd Dragoons, and in September of the same year, before he had seen a shot fired, and when he still wanted some weeks of attaining the age of twenty-six, he was appointed general of brigade, or, according to the military nomenclature of the day, *Maréchal de Camp*. He was sent immediately on his promotion to the army of the South, being shortly afterwards transferred to the army of the Alps. The latter was employed in the invasion of Savoy, but there is no mention of Grouchy having seen much active service in this campaign. Always complaining that he was distrusted and misjudged, this young general of twenty-six, whose experience had hitherto been limited to garrison duty and escorting his sovereign, fully justified by his conduct the unfavourable opinions held of him. After only a few weeks campaigning he sent to the Convention a formal criticism and complaint of his superiors, accompanied by a scheme for the conduct of the war against the King of Sardinia. The most interesting fact mentioned in his report is, that out of five cavalry regiments placed under his orders, three had neither colonels nor lieutenant-colonels, and that the other branches of the service were no better off. General Grouchy modestly offered to draw up a *mémoire* in which should be indicated the march and dispositions of the different columns, but his proposal does not seem to have been thought worthy of attention. It is probable that some inkling of his underhand dealings was gained by his comrades, and did not increase their love for him. At all events, reports were spread about that he had emigrated at the commencement of the revolution. The Nemesis which on so many occasions during his life avenged his disloyalty and military honour, in 1791 had already begun to work. He managed, however, to clear himself in the eyes of his masters, and in the spring of 1793, being then

on leave, was appointed to the 14th Division, of which the head-quarters was Rouen.

About this time commences a rather wearisome series of letters to "mon cher papa," most of which we could well have spared. He is continually suspected of now being in concealment near his home, now of want of attachment to the republic, but always protests loudly that he is a true patriot. The main cause of the constant reverses which the republican arms met with during the first years of the revolution was the ignorant and impertinent control exercised by the representatives of the Convention, who exceeded in arrogance and folly even the Dutch deputies of the time of Marlborough. Nothing was too great or too small for these men; and it is with a cynical satisfaction that we find one Cavaignac reprimanding the General-in-Chief because some of his officers still wore the proscribed white uniform, and requiring him to insert the names of the offenders in the order of the day. After being employed for some months in the war in La Vendée, in the course of which he was wounded, Grouchy was shelved on account of his noble origin. In November, 1794, he was again employed on the same inglorious theatre of war, and soon after obtained the position of Chief of the Staff, which piece of good fortune was followed by his promotion to the rank of General of Division. We hurry over this part of his career, which will scarcely interest any but his grandchildren. It is, however, only just to say that as a General of Division he displayed much activity, and more than average military talent. To his credit be it said, he was humane to the inhabitants, and preserved a strict discipline among his troops. On the other hand, he indulges in most disgraceful language about the royalists, for whom he can find no words too strong. As to his own class, he calls them infamous aristocrats and impudent robbers. Following his usual practice, he is perpetually writing letters to influential persons, criticizing and finding fault with his superiors, unless those superiors happen themselves to be beyond the reach of backbiters, when his reverence and affection for them become perfectly maudlin. Certainly the army was in a very evil state, and both badly looked after and often unskilfully handled. Mutinies seem not to have been unfrequent; whole battalions deserted, and the troops, as seems to be the foolish wont of French soldiers, raised the parrot cry, *Nous sommes trahis!* Writing in 1795 from Nantes, he says that "the troops regard pillage as their patrimony," and as traitors those who seek to restrain their excesses. In another letter he complains that, in spite of all efforts, the troops "pillage and cut throats."

We come now to a very singular document, which is nothing less than a scheme, drawn out by Carnot, for "l'établissement d'une chouannerie en Angleterre." The plan was to send over bands of filibusters, with whom were to be incorporated galley slaves; and the chiefs of these banditti were to proclaim, on landing, "guerre aux châteaux; paix aux chaumières." They were to open all the prisons, incorporating in their ranks the prisoners, the workmen, the discontented, and the indigent, holding out to them the attraction of plunder. No quarter was to be given to captives; the public carriages and the mails were to be

stopped and pillaged; towns and villages which resisted were to be laid under contribution and the inhabitants shot, and large proprietors were to be robbed. Such was the notable plan drawn up by that man who has been represented as an incarnation of classical virtue,—such was the scheme which it was thought that the republic would gladly approve. It was not, however, deemed feasible, and it was determined instead to try and cause a rising in Ireland. It is most amusing to read of "Fitz-Williams," the Viceroy, the "resisted Irishmen," of "Segerson," one of the rebel leaders, of the province of "Connacie," and of the bay of "Galloway." After some delays, and much factious opposition on the part of the Minister of Marine, Villaret Joyeuse, who was bent on an expedition to India, 13,400 men, under the gallant Hoche, sailed for Ireland, on board and under the escort of 43 sail, of which 17 were ships of the line. The navy did not like the job, and showed great want of seamanship as well as of enterprise. Ill luck attended, moreover, Hoche from the first; and he had scarcely started when one of his largest ships struck on a rock, and with her were lost 1,255 men. The fleet left Brest by two passages, and became dispersed during the night; a storm soon ensued, which scattered the ships in every direction; and on board one of those which became separated from the expedition was Hoche himself. At length a part of the fleet managed to reach Bantry Bay; but the naval officers disliked the affair, were slow in their preparations for disembarking, and made a pretext of a gale to quit the coast, notwithstanding all the remonstrances of Grouchy, who, in the absence of Hoche, commanded the land forces. Admiral Bouvet, who was the senior naval officer present, and who was responsible for this shameful abandonment of the enterprise, was dismissed the service for his conduct on this occasion. Grouchy was again unfortunate enough to incur some blame for his share in the affair; but his conduct was clearly admirable. At the end of March, 1797, Grouchy obtained a month's leave, and then resumed the command of the division of Nantes. In the beginning of 1798 Napoleon began to prepare for the expedition to Egypt; but the secret was confided to no one outside the Directory, and, in order to deceive the English, it was resolved solemnly to create an army of England. Nothing came of it, however, save the despatch of 6,000 "*enfants perdus*," commanded by a daring man, whom it was considered desirable to get rid of, General Humbert." Both Humbert and his *enfants perdus* were got rid of, being obliged to capitulate shortly after their disembarkation in Ireland.

To return to Grouchy. He was one of the first generals appointed to the army of England, but was soon transferred to the army of Mayence, with which he remained only a few weeks, being designed to play an important part in a rascally intrigue, the object of which was to annex Piedmont to the dominions of the republic. It was believed that the king was about to join the allies on the first favourable opportunity. The Directory determined, therefore, to bring such a pressure to bear upon him as would induce him to abdicate. Grouchy was in consequence ordered to assume the command of the citadel of Turin, then held by the French as a material guarantee, and desired to bribe right and left, and, if possible, buy the

good offices of the king's confessor. Grouchy had no scruples about dirty work, and executed his task with singular skill and zeal. We have not space for details; it is sufficient to say, that by adroit diplomacy, able military dispositions, much brag, unhesitating bribery, and unscrupulous encouragement of the republican party in Piedmont, he accomplished his aim. The king abdicated, Turin and other chief towns fell into the possession of the French without a blow, and a provisional republican government was established. Grouchy writes about his success with great complacency, and shamelessly remarks that the readiness of the volunteers of Turin to violate their allegiance and military oath "recalled to me the first five days of our revolution." It is characteristic of the instruments of the Directory, that no sooner had their treachery been consummated than they began to quarrel over the spoil. In gratitude for his personal civility, the king made a present to Grouchy of nine horses from his private stable. Of these, the latter kept four, and distributed the other five among the principal officers who had aided him in carrying out the plans of the Directory. The Commander-in-Chief, Joubert, considered that he ought to have had some of the horses, and did not fail to express his discontent at not having been consulted about their distribution. A few weeks later occurred the anniversary of the execution of Louis the Sixteenth. Grouchy not only did not hesitate to celebrate it "avec la pompe convenable," but actually composed and delivered an address to the citizens of Turin, in which occur the following passages:—"The efforts of reason and philosophy have at length triumphed over royal and religious prejudices.....Replaced by the constitution of 1791 in a circle of powers which the national will had rendered legitimate, Louis the Sixteenth hastened to conspire against a generous and magnanimous people.The blood of the people inundated the porticos of the palace of him who ought to have been their father, perjury and perfidy served him for steps by which to mount anew to despotic power. There is an eternal justice: it soon permitted the indignant people to reconquer all their rights; it wished that an avenging sword should fall upon the guilty head of the last king of the French." Comment on the baseness which could inspire in a noble and ex-Garde du Corps such a libel on a monarch who, though weak, was only too eager to spare the blood of his subjects, is unnecessary. Grouchy's conduct towards the royalists of Piedmont—the majority of the nation, who, though at first taken by surprise, soon rose in insurrection against the yoke imposed upon them—was in keeping with his language. Villages were burnt, and the insurgents were shot without mercy, for the simple reason that the Piedmontese wished for that liberty which the agents of the Directory were always prating about and invariably denied, and preferred a king to a republic. During his command at Turin, the Pope, Pius the Sixth, passed through on his road to France, and Grouchy was entrusted with the arrangements for transporting the Holy Father through Piedmont. On arriving at Briançon, the Commandant Fay handed the Pope over to the Commandant de Place, and received in return the following extraordinary

receipt:—"We, temporary commandant of the place of Briançon, declare that we have received from citizen Fay, Chef de Bataillon, commanding the subdivision in Piémont, *le pape Pie Six*, to remain at Briançon, according to the orders of the executive Directory."

In May, 1799, Grouchy joined the army of Italy, then commanded by Moreau, and took part in the campaign which ensued till he was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Novi. He distinguished himself particularly in that action; and it was while desperately endeavouring to cover the retreat of the French that he received four sabre cuts—one of them on the head,—a musket-ball, and several bayonet-thrusts, and fell into the hands of the enemy. As soon as he was cured of his wounds, he was liberated on parole, and soon exchanged. After a short service with the army of reserve, he was given a command in Moreau's army of the Rhine, and took part in the battle of Hohenlinden, having only assumed command of his division two days previously. His services in that brief but brilliant campaign obtained him the good opinion of Napoleon; and, after the peace of Lunéville, he was employed in several positions of trust, one of which was diplomatic. In 1802 he was sent to the army of Holland, commanded by Marmont; but, with the exception of a willingly-accepted invitation to the coronation of the Emperor, nothing particular occurred to the general till the campaign of 1805, when, for the first time, he fought under the immediate eyes of the great conqueror, and shared in the glories of the capture of Mack at Ulm. Being attached to the 2nd Corps, employed in covering the main army from any onslaught of the Archduke Charles from the direction of Italy, Grouchy was not present at Austerlitz. As a proof how unsparingly Napoleon used the legs of his soldiers, we may mention that so severe was the march from Augsburg to the Ill that Grouchy, on reaching his destination, found that half of the men of his French regiments were absent, while as to the one Batavian regiment in his division, it started from Augsburg 1,000 strong, but only thirty-seven officers and men answered to their names at the end of their march. Mark, however, the difference between the two nationalities: on the following day only fifty Frenchmen had failed to rejoin the colours, while eight days later there were not one hundred of all ranks with the Dutch regiment.

In the campaign of 1806 Grouchy commanded a division of cavalry, and though not present at either Jena or Auerstädt, was actively employed in the pursuit of the defeated and scattered Prussian corps, and greatly distinguished himself. The Prussians have boasted of the ease with which, after Sedan, they overran the whole of France north of the Loire; but, had they referred to the history of the Jena campaign, they would have found that the resistance of their own troops on that occasion was much less obstinate than that of the French fifty-four years later. Town after town opened its gates; entire corps surrendered to comparatively small bodies of cavalry; whole battalions laid down their arms at the summons of an aide-de-camp and a handful of horsemen; gun after gun, standard after standard, fell into the hands of the French; and, in fact, the Prussians were completely cowed. Gallant and able as were

Napoleon's generals, their sense of honour must have been very slight. We find in the Austerlitz campaign one of the officers commanding a brigade of Grouchy's division requisitioning, for his private purposes, four horses, or their equivalent in money—2,000 crowns—(for he was kind enough to allow an option) from the municipality of a town at which he commanded; and Grouchy's biographer takes credit to the latter for having reprimanded the offender, and caused him to return the money. Yet, in some respects, discipline was severe, both under the republic and the empire. For instance, general officers, for neglect of orders, were frequently placed under arrest. In 1806, a curious proof of the want of integrity among the chief officers of the army is afforded by the fact that Grouchy was specially selected to take charge of some Mecklenburg stallions which the Emperor sent to France, because he could not trust some of his other generals. Grouchy was actively engaged at Eylau, where his horse was killed under him, and he himself was only saved by the devotion of a staff officer. He was also present at Friedland, where, during the temporary absence of Murat, he commanded all the cavalry. For his conduct in the latter battle he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, the Grand Cordon of Merit of Bavaria, and a domain in Poland. He had hitherto obtained but little in the way of recompense from the Emperor, and had been somewhat disgusted at his treatment. Indeed, he had fair reason for discontent, for his services had been eminent, and certainly he never allowed republican zeal to stand in the way of his advancement. The aristocratic democrat had been wonderfully tamed by Napoleon, and nothing could exceed his boasted loyalty, or his readiness to show that respect to a live emperor, who had something to give, which he had refused to the memory of a dead king, adherence to whose cause was commercially profitless. He heaped insults on the lilies, but was quite ready to worship the bees. After the meeting between Napoleon and the Czar at Tilsit, Grouchy was sent to Pau, to take command of a division of cavalry, forming part of the army about to be sent into Spain. At Pau he remained a week, enjoying the "excellent society, at the head of which were M. de Gontaud, Madame de St. Simon, and other people of the *ancien régime*." He had quite forgotten evidently his former feelings towards "the infamous aristocrats." Moncey's army, to which Grouchy was attached, crossed the border early in 1808, and at the end of March occupied Madrid, of which town he was named commandant. Some interesting letters give an account of the state of the Spanish capital at that time, and of the fury of the inhabitants, which gave the commandant much trouble. The capitulation by Dupont at Baylen, and the general rising throughout the country, caused the timid Joseph to abandon his newly-mounted throne, and to retire in the direction of France; and the second volume closes with the arrival of the royal head-quarters at Miranda. He was a poor creature that Joseph, who by a strange caprice of fortune found himself suddenly gifted with the crown of Charles the Fifth; and it would appear that the only occasion during a very critical moment on which he displayed energy was when he ordered active search to be made for some plate which had been stolen by the troops

from some of the royal *fourgons*. Altogether, the concluding portion of the book throws an instructive light on the affairs of Spain in the summer of 1808, and on the discipline of the troops. Nothing could have been well worse than that of the latter, who, however, were mere half-trained conscripts, formed into provisional regiments, and very different in every respect from the conquerors of Prussia, Russia, and Austria. Had Napoleon at the beginning led the grand army into Spain events might have turned out differently; but the absence of the master-mind, the pooriness of the troops, the want of capacity of the *parvenu* king, and the constant bickerings between the generals, ruined the enterprise so thoroughly, that when the Emperor himself appeared on the scene he was unable to repair the fatal errors which had already been committed. We shall await with impatience the concluding volumes of a work which, though somewhat spun out, is, nevertheless, a valuable contribution to the history of the wars of the republic and empire.

Royston Winter Recreations in the Days of Queen Anne. Translated into Spenserian Stanza, by the Rev. W. W. Harvey, B.D., from a contemporary Latin Poem, by T. Wright, M.A., Physician. With Illustrations by J. J. Thurnhall, and Notes on Royston Memorabilia, by the Royston Publisher. (London, Longmans & Co.; Royston, Warren.)

WHEN James the First, on his first journey to London, arrived in the little Hertfordshire town of Royston, on the 29th of April, 1603, he probably neither knew nor cared whether Briton, Roman, or Saxon had been there before him, or what English King had conferred on the town the privilege of holding a fair. Sufficient for the day was the precious knowledge it bore of itself. Queen Elizabeth had been buried scarce four and twenty hours, and James despatched a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury to have the royal coat of arms altered in accordance with present important circumstances.

Why His Majesty took to the place so kindly does not appear; perhaps it was because he there heard that his predecessor was fairly and definitively disposed of. The first present made to the King was quite enough to frighten him. It was done on his arrival. The High Sheriff, Sir Edward Denny, begged him to accept the offering of a gallant horse, with rich saddle and furniture. James looked at the horse and, having looked, bade the High Sheriff ride the beast himself, and go before him. Denny showed such ability as, in his dun-coloured suit, he curbed the fiery spirit of the steed, that James probably thanked his stars that he had not himself climbed into the saddle.

In little more than a year, however, the king's palace at Royston was fit for the king to dwell in, and over the heath his kingship went hunting and hawking, on horses he could trust, and with whose natures he was familiar. He loved this sport overmuch; and his ministers hinted that public affairs suffered by these long-continued private pursuits. But James reasonably remarked that his health would suffer without them, "which," as that good king added, "being the health and welfare of us all, take you the charge and burden of affairs, and foresee that I be not

interrupted or troubled with business." Exemplary king! He lived there, moreover, as simply as George the Third with his mutton and boiled turnips at Kew. "Niggardly housekeeping," Salisbury called it; and James called him traitor for the phrase, and playfully threatened him with the headsman. The King liked interruption in his hunting as little as rebuking hints about it. A party of Puritans once presented him a petition in favour of certain of their ministers as he was following his sport, and some of them were held to bail to answer for it before the Council. The King as little liked his favourite doctrines to be preached against. The Rev. Dr. Simpson, from Cambridge, whence James used to send for preachers to Royston, gravely offended him by the enunciation of Armenian doctrine, for which poor Simpson was compelled to make public recantation before the King! James had no thought or respect for others. The farmers about Royston were compelled to arrange everything about their farms to further His Majesty's sport. It did not matter how seriously it might affect them. It was at Royston he saw Somerset for the last time; kissed him, hugged him, laughed with him, and, as soon as he was gone, remarked, "I shall never see his face more!"

The Royston people grew a little tired of the King. The Cambridge youth poached on his preserves. His continued residence there impeded public affairs. It was difficult for his ministers to get at him; but such was His Majesty's pleasure. After his death, Charles the First visited the place once or twice; and after Charles's death, this royal country palace was pulled down and the materials sold. A very small fragment remains.

There is a note at page 102 which challenges remark:—"At the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the Count Palatine, the Archbishop pronounced the blessing, which may be regarded as almost prophetic:—'The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob bless these nuptials and make them prosperous to these kingdoms and to this Church!'" "Almost prophetic" is a delicious phrase, seeing that the married couple were driven from their possessions, were the reverse of prosperous here or elsewhere, and the family of the bride was driven from the throne and kingdom. To be sure, there is the Hanover branch that has not partaken in the almost general ruin.

Royston, after its one taste of royalty, settled itself comfortably and contentedly down. In Queen Anne's days it had its intellectual men, and its famous Royston Club, older, indeed, than the Queen's reign, and snuffed out by political dissensions about the advent of George the Third. Among the intellectual men was Dr. Wright, who wrote a Latin poem descriptive of Royston life; how the best men there loved good wine, a good table, and a good pipe or two; how they played cards and chess, talked politics, home and foreign, with every other talkable topic, to boot, till the host of the evening, whose house was open "While winter caps with snow the breezy hills," gave the signal for retiring:

The parting cup now bids the guests farewell,
'Tis almost ten, and dissipation kills;
Then seek, my friends, in sleep, cure for all mortal ills.

We do not know what the merits of the original Latin poem 'Bruma' may be; but it

has been translated by the Rev. W. W. Harvey "by the request of present residents in that town" (Royston). The English version is easy and graceful, but calls for no further note. The volume itself, which is got up with great taste, is dedicated "gratefully" to Mr. Gladstone, to whom Mr. Harvey is indebted for his rectory of Ewelme.

Religious Thought in England, from the Reformation to the End of Last Century. A Contribution to the History of Theology. By the Rev. John Hunt, M.A. 3 vols. (Strahan & Co.)

THE work of Mr. Hunt is contained in three volumes, of which the first is dated 1870, and the third has just appeared. It is a history of opinions about religion, or rather of theological views, beginning with the Reformation and ending with the last century. The way in which it is written and the time spent in preparing the volumes show that the author learned his subject as he proceeded, without having in his mind any definite plan before the task was undertaken, and without due meditation on the whole. Certain papers on the Deists swelled out into the volumes before us; the author expanding them since their appearance in a magazine, and making them the nucleus of a large book.

A history of religion is not exhibited; for theology is not religion. The writer describes dogmas held by the various men and parties of whom he treats; conflicting views, hypotheses, speculations, about the Bible and its contents. The picture is neither instructive nor edifying, but may serve as a warning to the present generation. It is the record, in a very large degree, of dissensions and disputes, of vain janglings and intolerance. The highest Christian virtue is that which least appears in the lucubrations of the theologians who propounded their notions about the Jewish and Christian records with a firm persuasion of their certainty, settling the scheme of redemption and fixing the limits within which alone salvation is attainable. Beliefs are accurately laid down for the reception of such as desire to know the truth; while those who dissent from or oppose the beliefs are denounced in epithets that carry a fearful sound to the ears of the ignorant.

The first thing that strikes the reader is the uselessness of the numerous publications noticed and analyzed. Learned and able men spent time and strength in producing tomes which, so far from contributing to a right knowledge of the Bible, tended to perpetuate the creeds of former ages. Ecclesiastics of all grades, and some not ecclesiastics by profession, laboured to elucidate the doctrines of the Bible and failed. Instead of setting forth true ideas about the sacred writers and their compositions, they obscured the doctrines supposed to be Biblical by perverse modes of interpretation. The sense of Scripture was overlaid with the conceits of men. How little light do we get from these English worthies respecting the meaning of a revelation, the extent of reason in its application to Scripture, the only trustworthy evidences of Christianity, the authenticity and genuineness of the books, the nature of prophecy, the relation of the four Gospels to one another. One cannot wonder that the historic criticism which has arisen in the

present century takes no account of the thousand books written by the English, Scotch, and Irish, here noticed. All are forgotten, except a few which are reprinted or read on account of some peculiarity or supposed excellence. For all purposes of usefulness, they are as though they had not been; and though occasional attempts are made to revive some, success has not followed. Were the productions which Mr. Hunt has noticed more or less fully buried in oblivion, the present generation of theologians would be no losers. The only interest attaching to the extended subject before us is historical and antiquarian. Whoever wishes to study the aberrations of the human mind, the struggles of able men to arrive at truth, the efforts of intellect, trained or uncultured, to understand natural and revealed religion,—whosoever desires to muse upon the controversies of the theologians, their fierce animosities and intolerance, the dissimilarity of their tempers to the spirit of the Divine Master, their narrowness of vision, their perverted methods of explaining the Bible,—will find material for his purpose in the survey presented by Mr. Hunt's volumes. The pages are darkened by the petty divisions of opinion that assumed large proportions in the past, when theology was identified with religion, and right belief was of greater importance than right conduct. Like all history, however, the pages are occasionally brightened with names illustrious for their breadth of view or largeness of intellect, their tolerance of opposite opinions, their apprehension of the innocence of intellectual error. Amid the extremes of bigotry and sectarianism we meet with men who upheld the rights of reason in judging of Scripture, and were disposed to rest the claims of Christianity on internal grounds as much as on its miraculous element. It is curious to observe the recurrence of the same arguments at different times both on the orthodox and liberal sides; the same proofs of Calvinism and Arminianism by respective advocates; the old texts and statements of Athanasius reproduced by controversial Trinitarians; and the old Arian reasoning repointed or enlarged by English Presbyterians and their sympathizers. Religious history, like civil, repeats itself. The human mind in its various manifestations is the same; and the lesson of religious toleration has been as slow in the thorough apprehension and application of it as that of civil liberty. Indeed, its full recognition is slower, as social phenomena witness.

The volumes of Mr. Hunt travel over a wide field, beginning with the early Reformation authors, and ending with men like Paley, Tomline, Hey, Balguy, and Parr. The Deists receive ample justice. They are treated and judged fairly. All the good they did is fully brought out. As a rule, Dissenting authors are noticed more briefly than those of similar worth belonging to the Established Church. But the writer himself is an Anglican, and can hardly be expected to lay aside his leanings. He is a fair and liberal essayist, with a touch of the Broad Churchman, which never goes to an extreme, being restrained within reasonable bounds. Even when trying to say a smart or strong thing, he does not forget the Churchman's moderation. The work is written in a clear style, and, though wearisome at times, it is generally interesting. With such variety of topics and men, the attention

is not apt to flag. At the same time, the reader feels that he is not perusing history proper, but a great number of details, the contents of books, the names of men often obscure or unknown, lists of lectures published with a certain object, the lucubrations of poor writers,—in short, the materials of history. The author does not group his subjects into classes. He does not take a comprehensive or philosophical view of them, but deals with them in detail. The substance of books is given sometimes in his own words, sometimes in those of the writers themselves; and it is often impossible to tell when the one course or the other is followed. The two methods should not have been mixed, because of the inconvenience of distinguishing them. Marks of haste are common enough, as might have been expected from the time given to the preparation of the volumes. Though the author seems to have worked diligently and conscientiously, he could hardly digest so much with skill, or avoid numerous errors. He has been hasty, and lacks accuracy. Nor do we think his selection of men always judicious. Some have too much space assigned to them; others too little. Some should have been passed over as undeserving of notice; others do not appear in his pages though they ought to be there. Yet the remarks interspersed are often judicious and good. They have an off-handed smartness, meant to strike, though deficient in depth, breadth, and calmness. Having more sympathy with liberal Churchmen than those of the High Church party, and little liking for Calvinism proper, his accounts of the former are generally pertinent. The Latitudinarian divines are described with discrimination; but Puritan theology, especially what are thought the repulsive features of it, receives little consideration.

In speaking of Conyers Middleton, Mr. Hunt's language is happy:—

"Middleton had some of the vices that distinguished the chief men at Cambridge during the reign of the influence of Bentley. But he had also some of their greatest virtues. He had the inquiring spirit of a true philosopher, and the object of his inquiries was always truth and duty. He repined at his being neglected in the Church. He was conscious of his great capacity, and he knew that his own mental honesty was the cause of his missing preferment. Most of the points for which he contended are now conceded by all educated people, but the maintenance of them nearly deprived him both of his offices in the University and of the name Christian."

The description of Toland is also fair and charitable:—

"Toland's failings were evidently great. They cannot be entirely excused, though much may be said in extenuation. He was, says D'Israeli, 'a seed cast out to take root wherever it could.' The seed was good, but it fell on stony ground. His whole life was troubled and restless. He had a hard struggle with poverty from the beginning to the end of his days. No one knew how he got the means of subsistence. He made frequent visits to the Continent, and it was insinuated that he was a 'monitor of princes and diplomatists.' He wrote a Latin epitaph for himself, in which he mentioned the place of his birth, his knowledge of ten languages, and his love of liberty. It ended thus: 'His soul is reunited to his Heavenly Father, from whom it formerly proceeded; his body, yielding to nature, is also replaced in the bosom of mother earth. He himself will undoubtedly arise to eternal life, but he will never again be the same Toland.' This has always been taken for Pantheistic heresy. He did not expect to be,

he did not wish to be, the same man that he had been. None of us do wish to be what we are here; our hope rather is in what we shall be. Toland died suddenly at the age of fifty-two, in his lodging at Putney, and was buried in Putney churchyard. A hundred and fifty summer suns have set since then. No tombstone ever marked the place where his ashes repose. He may have been vain, perhaps he was impolitic, certainly he was unfortunate; but he was one of the world's great men. Every man who thinks and feels, whether he be a sceptic or a believer, will drop a tear of sympathy by the grave of poor John Toland."

At the same time, in speaking of this persecuted Deist, Mr. Hunt should have withheld his contemptuous flings at the Irish people, because of their "excessive vanity," their "tendency to exaggeration," &c. Nor is this the only place in which Scottish idiosyncrasies appear. In the irrelevant matter which goes to fill up the volumes we should be disposed to put his lists of the Boyle Lectures, and of the Warburtonian and Bampton ones. A very few of the best of each might have been noticed; the great majority ought to have been omitted. More than four pages are devoted to Bishop Williams's Boyle Lectures, and two to Bishop Newton's on the Prophecies. Bishop Chandler's twelve Messianic prophecies are stated in succession. Mr. Hunt does not remark upon the insufficiency of Chandler's reply to Collins, or the difficulty of refuting the argument of 'The Grounds and Reasons' on the ordinary explanation of what Jewish prophecy is, and the elevation of distinct Messianism into an article of the national belief. Instances of minor padding are the following:—

"Samuel Chandler also wrote again; so did Thomas Bullock, Rector of North Creek, in Norfolk, who had published a sermon on Collins's book on Prophecy. Thomas Jeffrey, a preacher among the Dissenters, and other writers, published volumes of more or less value, but none of them contributed anything new to the main argument. Samuel Chandler admitted that the subject required a thorough examination, and did not seem to regret, after all, that it had been so freely handled."

With all his efforts to attain completeness, the author has omitted persons and things deserving of treatment. The treatise of Jeremy White, chaplain to Cromwell, entitled 'The Restoration of all Things,' &c., in twenty-four chapters, one of the earliest defences of universal salvation by an Englishman, ought to have been noticed and described. So should the works of Benjamin Keach, the Baptist, author of 'A Key to Open Scripture Metaphors' and of 'An Exposition of the Parables.' In like manner, Dr. Gill should have received more than this:—"Towards the end of the century, some eminent men, as Dr. John Gill, Abraham Booth, and Andrew Fuller, defended the logical Calvinism which is generally called Antinomianism." It is hardly correct to place him towards the end of the eighteenth century, since most of his works were prepared before the middle of it, he himself having been born in 1697. Nor is Andrew Fuller duly represented in this language. Though he defended Calvinism, he wrote against Antinomianism; and his treatise on 'The Gospel its own Witness,' published in 1799, is an able vindication of Divine revelation. Though his education was very imperfect, he was a thinker of whom any orthodox Church might be proud, albeit a narrow theologian and no scholar. No men-

tion is made of Collins's small treatise, 'A Philosophical Enquiry concerning Human Liberty,' published in 1717, which contains, in essence, Jonathan Edwards's arguments, and of which the celebrated American could hardly have been ignorant. Nor is the similarity of the *a priori* argument in Howe's 'Living Temple' and Dr. S. Clarke's Boyle Lecture adverted to; though it seems most probable that the latter was taken from Howe's, which was published immediately before, i.e. A.D. 1702. We miss the names of John Robinson, of Leyden, reputed father of the Congregationalists, who wrote various works, and had controversies both with Bernard and Joseph Hall; of Kennicott, Blayney, and Archbishop Newcome; and of Henry Taylor, author of 'The Apology of Benj. Ben Mordecai' (1784); though Clayton's 'Essay on Spirit' is noticed at some length. But Watts and Doddridge have deserved the space assigned to them. Both were liberal-minded and learned Nonconformists, who have had no equal successors in the sect that claims them. There is little doubt of the fact stated by Mr. Hunt, that Watts inclined to Arianism in his later years, for his explanations of the Trinity tend in that direction, "a Divine Being with his two divine powers." This alone would hereticate him now in the denomination which professes to be proud of his memory. Jeremiah Jones, on the Canon of the New Testament, is imperfectly described. That writer does not "admit that there was no certain agreement about the Canon till the fourth century"; on the contrary, he asserts that the greatest part of Christians were very early agreed what books were canonical. With all its learning, the old book is now antiquated, because of the tacit assumption that, if tradition proves the canonical authority, or, in Jones's opinion, the genuineness of certain books, they are therefore the Word of God, an unerring rule of faith and practice. When the mere genuineness of certain books is made to sustain so weighty a structure, the Deist has a great advantage. Like a cautious Churchman, Mr. Hunt concludes his paragraph on Jones with the perfunctory remark, that Toland raised a great question, perhaps not yet settled.

The inconvenience of Mr. Hunt's method of giving the contents of books, partly in his own words and partly in the authors', is exemplified by his account of Clarke's scripture doctrine of the Trinity, at Vol. III. p. 22:—

"The real point of the controversy is the sense in which the Son is divine. There are passages in Scripture where He is called God. These must be explained. The most important is the beginning of John's Gospel, 'The Word was God.' The explanation of this is found in Philo and other early writers, which is, that the Word was the oracle of God: the revealer, the faithful and true witness."

Clarke says nothing about the explanation being in Philo, but cites Athanasius, after calling the Word "the Oracle of God," &c. The reader should therefore be on his guard against accepting the *résumés* as accurate. Thus, in mentioning Cosin's 'History of the Canon,' Josephus is said to testify that the Jewish canon consists of twenty books, whereas the Jewish historian, who is fairly quoted by the bishop, gives twenty-two books. The very title of Abraham Tucker's book is incor-

rectly given, 'The Light of Nature Displayed'; while the judgment pronounced upon it cannot be accepted as just. We prefer the estimates of Tucker given by Paley and Mackintosh, the latter of whom says,—“He was naturally endowed, not indeed with more than ordinary acuteness or sensibility, nor with a high degree of reach and range of mind, but with a singular capacity for careful observation and original reflection,” &c. It is strange that he should make Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, and Alfred contemporaries, since the one lived in the ninth and the other in the seventh century.

The hasty judgments occasionally delivered in the work are one of its weak features. The author styles the Church of England Calvinistic, which applies to the articles alone. In speaking of the common-sense school of Scotch philosophers, as against Berkeley's and Hume's ideas about the mind in its relation to the external world, it is plain that the author does not understand Berkeley's principles, and therefore characterizes their refutation as consisting in "the absurdity of the conclusions."

Had the book been otherwise arranged, it might have been a valuable history of theology in England. Had the various subjects connected with the Scriptures been treated separately through each century, the phases through which opinion passed respecting them would have been instructive. The form of a *Dogmengeschichte* should have been adopted. As it is, the reader is apt to be confused by the multiplicity of names and things. Distrusting Mr. Hunt's accuracy, he will also find his smartness sometimes distasteful. A philosopher does not aim at the selection of telling words, or the use of forcible, brief expressions, relative to subjects requiring circumspection. Disagreeing with the author in not a few instances, we are, therefore, the more easily reconciled to the fact that he often refrains from giving his own opinions. Though displaying all the knowledge he has to the best advantage, he thinks too rapidly and superficially.

Ancient Songs and Ballads; written on Various Subjects, and printed between the Years 1560 and 1700. Chiefly collected by Robert, Earl of Oxford, and purchased at the Sale of the late Mr. West's Library, in the Year 1773. Encreased by several Additions. Arranged and bound in the Year 1774. (Reeves & Turner.)

UNDER the old title, Messrs. Reeves & Turner have published the first two parts of what are now better known as 'The Roxburghe Ballads.' The collection was augmented by the Duke of Roxburghe, by whom it was purchased. At the Duke's death, the ballads were bought, and immediately put out of sight, by the late Mr. Bright; and at Mr. Bright's death they were secured by the British Museum, where all the world may see, read, do anything but sing them.

Considering the weary time that readers have now to wait for their books, it would not be an unpleasant thing to hear a ballad sung! It would be infinitely more amusing to listen to 'Cupid's Wrongs Vindicated' than to the loud talk of encountering friends which often compels listeners, and it would not interrupt study more, but rather relieve it. The collection comprises a thousand broadsides, and

the variety would afford something for every voice and taste.

The Reeves & Turner reprints would not have been complete without these ballads. The republication begins excellently in the two parts before us. The ballads themselves abound in illustrations of the manners of the times. There is, for example, one which describes a match at archery at York, and which reminds one of the rifle-shooting at Wimbledon. At the head of the respective companies were the Earls of Essex and Cumberland:—

The Earl of Cumberland's archers won
Two Matches clear, ere all was done,
And I made haste, a-pace to run
To carry these news to London;
And Wamsley did the upshot win,
With both his shafts so near the pin,
You could scarce have put three fingers in,
As if it had been at London.
York, York, for my money,
Of all the Cities that ever I see,
For merry pastime and company,
Except the City of London!

The English bowman was a rare fellow in those ballad-days. When young Lord Howard chose "a gentleman born in Yorkshire, and William Horsely was his name," to be at the head of his bowmen,—mediaeval Marines, on board the ship which was to burn, sink, and destroy the ship of the Scotch pirate, Barton,—Horsely's remark was:—

Upon the main mast I'll hanged be,
If twelvescore I miss one shilling's breadth.

From this spirited ballad, too, we learn how one ship made its quality known to another:—"Set up withal a willow wand," says Howard, as he approaches the doomed pirate, "that Merchant-like I may pass by."

The love-ballads are rather satirical than amorous, and even these were probably less popular than the ballads with romantic incidents; such as that of Constance, who went disguised as a lad on board the ship in which her Anthony sailed, that they might be always together, in sunshine and storm:—

In the Ship it was her lot to be the under-cook,
And at the fire hot, wonderful pains she took;
She served every one fitting to their degree;
And now and then alone, she kissed Anthony.

Lovers on shore seem, in the seventeenth century, to have found it "a pleasant thing to walk on Primrose Hill"; but bachelors sing of the joys of liberty, and are especially reluctant to marry, on the score of the expense of keeping wives who dress like queens, and will have their own ways. Married men generally come in for ridicule; and there are nonsense ballads, full of good lines, but with no more connexion in them than there is in the definitions of a dictionary. The religious ballads are strongly anti-papal, and the strongest in its hostility is the 'Catholic Ballade,' written by Walter Pope, A.M., of the Royal Society, and sometime Fellow of Wadham College.

The edition would be none the worse for an appendix of annotations: for example, the allusions to Turnbull Street and Pickthatch in the ballad 'Choice of Inventions' require elucidation for most modern readers. At the present day, Turnbull (or rather Turnmill) Street—for its early name came from the "river of wells," which set so many mill-wheels in motion—is unknown land. But it was of yore the gayest of places, that is, the most dissolute, and Pistol's "manor of Pick-

hatch" adjoined it. "This same starved Justice" (Shallow), says Falstaff, "hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbull Street"; and it was there that Ben Jonson's Ursula ('Bartholomew Fair') was said to have died of "a surfeit of bottle ale and tripe." The good Mrs. Hutchinson knew something of both places. She states in her Diary that Sir John Robinson used such language to her husband, the Colonel, "as none could have learnt but such as have been conversant among the Civil Society of Pickthatch, Turnbull Street and Billins-gate." We recommend this subject of annotation to the consideration of the editor.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in other Libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. V. 1534-1554. Edited by Rawdon Brown. (Longmans & Co.)

WHEN we state that this volume consists of between seven and eight hundred pages, including an interesting preface and an excellent index, and that upwards of a thousand letters, despatches, and other documents are calendared, and even reproduced in description, summary, or abridgment, it is hardly necessary that we should add that the space at our disposal will admit of little more than recording the fact, and praising the editor of the volume, Mr. Rawdon Brown. The personages so crowd around us, and there is such a bustle, such intriguing, such a universal glitter about them, that one is puzzled as to which of them one would catch by the skirt and detain for a moment. Cardinal Pole is so conspicuous, and he looks so affable, so handsome, so like an Englishman, that we are glad to arrest him on his course. An able diplomatist, his countryman and contemporary, who knew him well, said, "there was not a better English heart than Pole's." Royally English too. Pole's mother was sole daughter of Malmsey Clarence. In her person was revived the Earldom of Salisbury, which had been drowned in the butt with ducal Clarence. She married Sir Richard Pole, and Reginald was one of their several children. Henry the Eighth hacked her to death on the scaffold in her old age, 1541, just as Henry the Seventh had butchered her brother (Edward, Earl of Warwick) on the scaffold in his blooming boyhood, in 1499.

Reginald was born in 1500, in Staffordshire. Oxford remembers him as an illustrious student. Italy has similar memory and record of him. Henry the Eighth took him into his service, from which he was ultimately dismissed for opposing what he had at first been inclined to support, the divorce of Henry and Catherine. In 1536 Pole published his book on 'Unity,' in which he denounced the separation of England from Rome. He had to take refuge in his former Italian home, where he was in safety, but the king murdered his venerable mother. When we come upon him, first in the Preface of this book, Paul the Third is dead, and we hear in the bankers' shops at Rome Cardinal Pole backed at 15 to 100 as the winner of the vacant Papal tiara. The race was likely to be a close one, Ridolfi, Salviati, and Di Monte being backed respectively at 16, 18, and 20 to 100. Pole went up to 40.

Betting was brisk, and the Cardinals, moved by the Holy Ghost in the Conclave, gave information to the bankers, and shared in their profits! Ultimately, Di Monte was elected. "Among the reasons assigned for rejecting a Plantagenet was that he had spared the lives of heretics during his long legation at Viterbo, and that he had a natural daughter in a convent at Rome." Dandolo informed the Senate that Pole's possible election "was beyond measure unpopular, because the Cardinals were convinced it would compel the Court of Rome to lead a new life, and withdraw to its Spouse, the Church, but that the virtuous minority desired it greatly." There is no doubt that the documents in this volume show that Pole was never the "man of straw" that Dean Hook has described him to be; and if we cannot go all the way with Mr. Brown's estimate of the great Englishman, we have pleasure in reproducing that portion of it which says that—

"From the day Reginald Pole entered himself as a student at Padua, in 1521, until his final departure towards England from the Lake of Garda, in 1553... he did more to maintain the repute of his country for high breeding, scholarship, integrity, and consistency than any other Englishman I ever heard of. During that period he sought steadily to suppress the abuses of the Church of Rome, and for this reason, by many Italian Churchmen, his contemporaries, he was honoured by almost as much abuse as has been heaped upon his memory by writers of his own country three centuries and upwards since his decease."

It is only to be regretted that such advocacy of a character illustrated in this volume carries the chronicler beyond the limits of his duty. A similar recording of opinion by another calendarer caused the Master of the Rolls to issue an order that the recorders should stick to their record, pure and simple. Mr. Brown registers his opinion of Pole, why should not Mr. Stevenson argue as favourably of Carafa if he be so minded? Mr. Brown is quite within his proper limits when he chronicles the sentiment of Cardinal Cupis, that Pole was the "best of men," and that Pole's "many virtues had gained for him the title of the 'Angelical Cardinal' in lieu of the Anglican Cardinal,"—though this application of a very old Papal pun was scarcely worth repeating. At the same time, we hail as a record worth the reading that one of Pole's first acts after the election of Cardinal Di Monte "was to remonstrate with him against the bestowal of the red hat on his minion, the so-called 'Prevostino,'" a remonstrance which, to the credit of Julius the Third, was never resented by him.

Pole's personal connexion with England was but a brief one. After the death of Edward the Sixth, 1553, he came to his native country, and was one of the busiest men on his way thither, and after his arrival. There was a moment when it appeared possible that, Cardinal as he was, his marriage with Mary Tudor might have been arranged. It is said that the Queen was not unwilling, but it is also chronicled here that she disliked Englishmen; and, besides, half Europe, with the Emperor at its head, was intriguing for her hand, with a view to make this old England subject to Rome and the Empire. Pole, as Cardinal Legate, absolved the Parliament from the sin of heresy,—perhaps a little prematurely,

—and he reconciled the nation to the Universal See. While the flames which consumed Cranmer in 1555 were still smouldering in the half-burnt faggots at the foot of the stake, Pole was enthroned at Canterbury, Archbishop. The last sigh was scarcely cold on the lips of the Queen, in November, 1558, when Pole followed her in death, and left his archiepiscopal seat to be occupied by Matthew Parker. The Cardinal Archbishop had laid out a thousand pounds in improvements of the official residence,—a circumstance which brought blessings upon him from the grateful lips of the new primate's spouse, "My Lady, Madam, or plain Mistress."

Queen Mary appears in this volume as reluctant to gratify Bishop Gardiner and her Council with daily executions, or with executions at all. She was highly accomplished, spoke many languages, and she not only played admirably on the lute and spinet, but taught some of her maids of honour who had capacity to play likewise. She dressed well, and had a passion for possessing and wearing costly jewels. Weak in frame, she was spare in her diet. "She never eats," Soranzo reported, in 1554, to his Venetian Mastery, "until 1 or 2 P.M. Although she rises at daybreak, she transacts business incessantly till after midnight." Her countenance, according to this envoy, indicated the benignity and clemency which were (he thought) natural to her. Soranzo speaks admirably of Mary's religious consistency; and he gives quite as much praise to young Edward the Sixth as a king deserving the intense national love of which he was the object. "There never," he says, "was a royal youth who gave greater promise, his Majesty's obstinate adherence to the heresy alone detracting from so many merits, though," adds the just and liberal Soranzo, "for this also he may be excused, as he was educated according to its precepts." The same writer does not fail to record the fondness of Mary for her sister Elizabeth, before the former became Queen, and her more than coldness towards her sister afterwards. Nor does he forget to chronicle Elizabeth's instability in religion, compared with Mary's fixed principles. "During the lifetime of King Edward, Elizabeth held his opinion about the religion; but since the Queen's accession she has adapted herself to that of her Majesty." The same writer gives very reasonable grounds for the frequent invasions of England by the Scots, "because, Scotland being very poor and England plentifully supplied, the Scots have always invaded the country, carrying off great booty." Altogether, he reports well of the English of his time; but, curiously enough, he sets down against them their tardiness in providing sanitary precautions against the frequent visitations of plague. They left the Black Sweat to carry off 5,000 persons in three days in London before they addressed themselves to means by which they stamped it out in about three weeks. Soranzo says of the soil exactly what Lord Derby says of it now; namely, that it is capable of producing far beyond its actual rate of production. Indeed, the Venetian goes further, and adds that "England might supply grain for exportation." He forgot that Britain accomplished that fact when she exported corn to the legions of Julian on the Rhine. Of London, after praising the splendid palaces on the banks of the Thames, he says what a

traveller might have said of Paris after the outburst of the Revolution of 1789, which, indeed, is yet unfinished:—"The city is much disfigured by the ruins of a multitude of churches, and monasteries belonging heretofore to friars and nuns." The English nobles, he states, were courteous, the lower classes rough; all good-looking, not given to war, but, if forced into it, brave as the bravest. Of the women generally Soranzo furnishes this trait:—"They are no less sociable than the men, it being customary for them, and allowable, to go without any regard, either alone or accompanied by their husbands, to the taverns, and to dine and sup where they please." With this curious illustration of Women's Rights in the Tudor days we close a volume rich in traits of social, political, and religious life in Europe above three centuries ago.

Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India, during the Year 1871-72. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 28 April, 1873.

IN the Act of Parliament constituting the Secretary of State and Council of India, it is provided that an account of the state of Indian finances shall be provided within fourteen days during which Parliament may be sitting next after the 1st of May, and that such account shall be accompanied by a statement, prepared from detailed Reports from each Presidency and District in India, in such form as shall exhibit the moral and material progress and condition of India in each such Presidency. From 1858 to 1863 the annual "Administration Reports," prepared by the several Governments of India, were presented unabridged to Parliament; but from and after the official year 1864-65 a condensed statement has been yearly prepared at the India Office, based on the "Administration Reports." From 1864-65 to 1866-67 the subject of these statements was treated under the different departmental heads; but during the years 1867-68 to 1870-71 this plan was departed from, and a general account was given of the proceedings of each local government, under the heads of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, British Burmah, Madras, Bombay, Berar, Mysore, Rajpootana, and Central India. In the statement under review (1871-72), the editor, Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., has returned to the arrangement first adopted by the India Office. To use his own words from the Preface, to which we are indebted for the information we have given on the history of these Reports,—*"The whole subject of the moral and material progress and condition of India is arranged in fifteen sections, each treating of a department of administration which is complete in itself, and under one or other of these heads every measure and every event will naturally find its place."* The fifteen sections are—1, Administration and Legislation; 2, Finance; 3, Land Revenue; 4, Agriculture; 5, Irrigation; 6, Communications; 7, Forests; 8, Minerals; 9, Trade and Manufactures; 10, Condition of the People; 11, Police and Justice; 12, Education; 13, Political; 14, Military; 15, Surveys: and the analytical table of contents, which is added for facility of reference, exhibits the full details of these sections. Mr. Markham has compressed

his Report within 145 pages, and it is illustrated by eight admirably-drawn maps, prepared by Mr. Trelawny Saunders, of the Geographical Department of the India Office. Undoubtedly, the division of the subject under departmental heads followed by Mr. Markham is to be preferred to the geographical arrangement; and he has succeeded in drawing up the most comprehensive and effective survey of our great commercial empire in India that has ever been "presented pursuant to Act of Parliament." And it is more than this, or it would scarcely have come under our review. Mr. Markham is not only a thoroughly trained official, filling an appointment of great responsibility in the India Office, but a ripe scholar and experienced author; and every paragraph of his statement bears the impress of his literary culture and ability, and of the true student's enthusiasm with which he has followed out his subject. In a word, he has produced a thoroughly readable Report; and if succeeding ones are only prepared with the same careful and experienced sense of popular interest and literary proportion, India will soon cease to be a subject of avoidance by Parliament and the newspaper press. But no literary skill should be needed to impress on the British people a right sense of the vast obligations which they have taken upon themselves in India. Two-thirds of the area and three-fourths of the population of the country are directly under our rule, all the rest being under their own native Princes and Chiefs, to the number, great and small, of 153, to whom alone they pay revenue, whilst both they and their chiefs enjoy, without any cost to themselves, all the security and many of the advantages resulting from our presence in the country. And when we come to examine what this means, the simple figures placed before us are astounding. In size, British India is slightly less than the extent of Europe, leaving out Russia; whilst in population it exceeds, if we may rely on the authority of an old Administration Report before us, that of all Europe. And this is not likely to be an over-estimate of the population of India, for wherever it has been found possible to carry out anything like an accurate census in that country, the actual numbers have been found to largely exceed the previous estimate. Thus in the last Report the population of Bengal was estimated at, in round numbers, forty-eight millions; in the present report it is given, from the census made by Sir George Campbell, at 66,856,857, or equal to that of the Russian Empire. Further, taking the figures from Mr. Markham, the North-Western Provinces, with its 31,300,000, may be compared to Great Britain and Ireland; the Punjab (17,000,000), Oudh (11,200,000), and Rajpootana (5,000,000), to France; the Bombay Presidency (25,000,000), Central Provinces and Berar (11,000,000), and Central India (10,000,000), to the German Empire. The Madras Presidency, with its 31,300,000, may be compared to the Austro-Hungarian Empire; British Burmah (5,000,000), to Belgium; and Mysore (5,000,000), to the Netherlands (3,900,000). British India cannot be estimated at less than 120,000,000 of people, and we may set down from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 more—which is more than the combined populations of all the remaining European nations, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Portugal,

Denmark, and Greece—for the so-called independent states of India. Britain rules, then, in India a population of 220,000,000, or, by the Administration Report of 1869-70, of 212,500,000. Russia rules in Asia 24,000,000, Holland 18,000,000, France 5,000,000, Spain 2,500,000, and Portugal 2,000,000. Britain rules, therefore, directly—and altogether independently of the number whom she indirectly protects and influences—nearly five times more of the population of Asia than the other five powers of Europe together; and France and Portugal—certainly Portugal—may be said to hold their possessions in India under the protection of our flag.

This amazing empire we have acquired and hold without its ever having cost us a single shilling! The current cost of British India to the ruled is from 45,000,000*l.* to 50,000,000*l.* a year. Last year the income was 50,110,215*l.*, and the expenditure 46,996,038*l.*, which is far less than the cost of governing Russia, or any of the great states of Europe; and the debt of India, 111,000,000*l.*, is less than the debt of Russia, and about that of Germany, the most economically governed state in Europe. The Russians pay 20*s.*, the Germans 7*s.*, and the natives of British India less than 5*s.* a head towards the cost of their respective governments. On the other hand, whilst the population of India is equal to that of Europe, its trade is not half that of France, and only a little greater than that of Russia. In the year under report the exports, excluding treasure, amounted to 63,185,847*l.*, and the imports to 31,083,747*l.* These figures, indeed, give only the sea-borne trade of India, and do not include its overland foreign trade with Persia, Thibet, and Burmah, of which we possess no information, whilst we are equally ignorant of its internal or home trade. The total foreign trade of Russia, in the latest returns, does not exceed 50,000,000*l.* exports, and 45,000,000*l.* imports. It is clear that India is not a rich country in proportion to its population; but it is an exaggeration to decry it as a poor country, incapable of bearing the cost of a civilized rule like ours. India yearly absorbs over 10,000,000*l.* sterling. It is a country that should be governed with the most careful attention to economy. But the irresponsible critics of our rule in India should also remember the vast area and populations which that rule covers, and the diverse characters of those populations. If left to themselves, and in the impossible case of their maintaining their integrity, they would form ten or a dozen independent great kingdoms and empires, each with an army of its own, and some a navy and costly foreign embassies; and for generations they would have to import their war material and ships from Europe, and borrow our money at 7*l.* and 9*l.* per cent., as Egypt and Turkey and Japan do, instead of at 3*l.* and 4*l.* per cent., as at present. But, in fact, the moment our rule was removed from India, the native populations would fall into their old anarchy and misery; and the native press—now in its first verjuice leaf—and the educated natives would be the first to perish in the storm. And British statesmen are naturally anxious to study economy as well for its own sake as for the political necessity of it in India. The cry that has been raised against the very principle of India bearing her share of the general

expenses of the British Empire, as Hungary does of the Austrian Empire, is an illustration of the unreasoning criticism to which our rule is in some quarters exposed. In fact, like all southern people, the educated native is nothing if not irreconcilable,—*intransigente*.

It is an open question whether India can or cannot bear such additional charges. It must also be admitted that these charges have often been made in a most objectionable manner, by roundabout subterfuges and pretexts, as if we were doing a dishonest thing, and not an honest. Nothing can be meaner or more irritating than the pretences on which it has been proposed to charge India with the expenses, or a proportion of them, of the Zanzibar Mission. And this is a mild illustration by the side of some conveniently forgotten ones that might be given from the old China wars. But it is beyond question that, if capable, India should, on grounds of Imperial policy, be made to bear a share in general costs of the British Empire. The home charges—for pensions, the India Office, stores, and interest on the debt—are always made the most of; but the India Office and the pensions are unavoidable; and if India were independent to-morrow, she would still have to pay Europe for military stores and interest on whatever money she borrowed, unless she ceased to be a stable and progressive empire. It is said, as if a reproach to us, that our merchants yearly carry immense fortunes out of the country. The fact is grossly exaggerated, but whatever truth may be in it tells against the want of enterprise and capacity on the part of the natives, and not at all against us. If we left the country, our merchants would still trade with it so long as it kept together, and probably take larger fortunes than ever out of it. It is the presence of our Government that gives the natives their best chance in the inevitable competition with Europeans. Neither must we be carried away by the more reasonable outcry of "India for the natives of India." That would certainly be our interest. If the natives would only govern themselves, and leave us to trade with them in security, it would be far more agreeable for us than to have all the worry of preserving the peace for our trade sake. But until the whole mass of the people is better educated, nothing we could do would make our rule so detested by the natives of India as to employ native agency generally in the government of the country. They would prefer the meanest executive offices to be filled by Europeans, if that were possible, rather than by themselves. They will only tolerate their countrymen in judicial and legislative offices. They would, indeed, feel no objection to natives being appointed to the army; but at present it would be impossible to make such appointments, except in the cases of the cadets of princely houses, and a few other carefully-selected candidates.

The most interesting sections of Mr. Markham's statement are those on the condition of the people on trade and commerce, and on the land revenue. In connexion with the last, we cannot help expressing our regret at the abolition of the Revenue Department of the India Office; for it has been rolled up with the Judicial, Political, and Public Works Departments, and placed under Sir Henry Anderson, a first-rate Indian political and

judicial secretary, and a man of the most brilliant parts in the whole Indian Civil Service, but who must be taxed even beyond his well-known powers and method of business to overtake all the work he has to do, and of which the revenue and trade sections must almost necessarily be distasteful to him. In short, just at the time that Sir Louis Mallet was appointed to the Indian Council, the very occupation for which he was intended was taken from him. What is wanted is a return to a separate Revenue and Statistical Department, embracing trade and commerce, with a special Committee of the India Council, under the chairmanship of Sir Louis Mallet, to look after it. An Agricultural Department, under the able direction of Mr. Hume, and a Statistical one, under Dr. Hunter, have been formed under the Government of India, but they are practically unrepresented in the India Office. Need we wonder then at the growing dissatisfaction of Manchester with the Indian Secretary of State and Council? In Mr. Neville Sturt's statement for 1870-71 a series of maps were inserted, showing the divisions of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India into collectorates and other administrative divisions. It would have been an advantage to have republished them in the present statement. Mr. Sturt also had a special section on the feudatory and independent states of India, which are only incidentally noticed in Mr. Markham's statement. There is one omission more serious than this. The characteristic feature of Mr. Markham's statement is the care with which he has searched out the history of every subject he has treated within its scope. But he has omitted to chronicle the introduction of the chinchona trees in India, one of the noblest and most fortunate feats of the Indian Government. The omission—for it is probably not an oversight—is an injustice not only to Mr. Markham himself, but also to Sir George Clerk, who was the first to suggest, on pressing grounds of economy, the attempt to transplant the chinchona from Peru into India, and who selected Mr. Markham for the work, which he carried out with great tact, knowledge, fortitude, and success. And, finally, it is with absolute consternation that we have found that Mr. Markham adopts, both in his text and the accompanying maps, Dr. Hunter's method of spelling Indian words. We cannot enlarge on this subject here. We will concede that a scientific method of spelling Indian words cannot be gainsaid. But Dr. Hunter's method is neither scientific nor popular, neither Indian nor English. It may be independently argued that, when we are writing English, we should spell the names of foreign places as if they were English words—or if "Dam-Dam" is the right spelling of "Dum-Dum," then we should also call "damnation" "dammation," and "jam" "jäm." But we object to Dr. Hunter's system for practical reasons solely. It removes all our old landmarks. An old Indian knows that "Hydrabad" is in Sindh, and Hyderabad in the Deccan. Dr. Hunter spells both—quite rightly for once—"Haidarabad," but leaves you to find out which of the two cities of that name he means. It is absurd to spell the same name in two ways, but it is done, and always has been, in every Indian atlas, and newspaper, and school his-

tory, and Dr. Hunter's spelling will scarcely prevail against it.

A Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts.
Compiled from Ancient Records, Registers, and Family Papers. By Richard Jefferies, (Swindon, Coate.)

"GODDARD" is, in these days, but a modestly sounding name, yet it has a sublime signification. It is said to be Scandinavian for "priest-king," and to have been assumed by the rovers who left their homes and took possession of other lands, where they united Church and State, with the two supremacies vested in one person. Some of these sacred, royal, and unscrupulous personages are supposed to have fixed themselves in Wilts, and to be the origin of all the Goddards now in that county of elm-trees—the "Wiltshire Weed." They seem previously to have scattered themselves over the land; also in Wales, where they may be suspected of having been rather a tipping family, if it be true that, in Wales, "Reach me a Goddard!" is something equivalent to "I'll liquor up!"

In Wilts these Goddards, after much experience of life, settled at Swindon at least four centuries ago. Some branches set up homes in other quarters, and their descendants appear to be there now; much better off as English squires than as priest-kings, and only bringing the two ideas together when they toast "Church and Crown" at county dinners and "hip, hurrah!" it with other county gentlemen.

We hope the Historical Commission has looked over the wonderful records preserved by these gentlemen. Mr. H. T. Riley was in Wiltshire, and we can hardly suppose that he will not have something of great interest to communicate with regard to this "sauvetage" from the storms of Time. How the prestige of such a family survives, long after its importance has passed away, is indicated in the following passage:—

"Two statues, believed to be those of John Goddard and his wife, formerly stood in the Goddard chapel, together with figures of their children, these last now in fragments. The two larger figures have been placed, facing each other, at the entrance to the chancel, in niches once belonging to the rood-loft. In the memory of man the villagers' children used to bow to these figures as they entered the church, while they remained in the Goddard chapel. These statues were sculptured out of the chalk of the adjoining hill—the lower chalk."

Very curiously there turns up no less a personage than Oliver Goldsmith in this record of the Goddards. The village of Aldbourne—a Goddard village—was burnt down in 1777, and—but Mr. Jefferies must tell this part of the story:—

"Sweet Alburn, loveliest village of the plain."

"The 'Alburn' of Ireland, which it has been contended by some was meant by the poet, is said to present neither a church on a hill, nor a bourne, or winter watercourse—in both of which characteristics Aldbourne fully agrees with the description. There is a tradition that Goldsmith was in the habit of visiting a friend at Ogbourne, and that, upon one of these occasions, he walked over to see the effects of the great fire of 1777, and struck by the havoc it had caused, composed his poem."

Here it is to be observed that Mr. Jefferies begins by converting Goldsmith's "Auburn" into "Alburn." He then quotes a tradition

that Goldsmith walked from a neighbouring village to see the effects of the fire of 1777, and, "struck by the havoc, composed his poem." On this we have to observe that when Goldsmith wrote the 'Traveller,' in 1764, he alludes to the depopulation of a village as a good subject for a new poem. Secondly, Goldsmith's Auburn villagers are not burnt out; they are emigrants. Thirdly, the poet began his 'Deserted Village' in 1768, having years before been struck by the miseries of the rural population. Fourthly, the poem was published in 1770; and last, but not least, if Oliver walked from Ogbourne to Aldbourne in 1777, he must have raised the hair on the heads of the whole county, bristling with horror, inasmuch as the poet died in 1774. The mistake is all the more curious, as Aldbourne had often suffered from fire before, and there was such a luxury of dates that Mr. Jefferies might have fitted any one of them to the tradition. But Goldsmith may have "walked" after death, for, in 1674, Thomas Goddard saw the ghost of his father-in-law, Edward Avon, leaning against a stile, after a walk—a long walk upwards. It was an honest ghost, bringing "twenty or thirty shillings in silver" for his daughter Sarah, whom the ghost was sorry to say, he had omitted from his will! The ghost walked at various other times into the presence of young Goddard, who once took his brother-in-law, Avon, to partake of the pleasure that meeting had in it. Goddard saw the ghost, transacted serious business with it, went through divers strange performances, and, at the end, asked Avon what he thought of such marvels; and Avon's reply was that he had seen Goddard's performances and heard his words, but that he had heard nobody, nor seen anything, besides. To this effect, Avon took his oath; and the disgusted spiritualists of the time hardly found comfort in the fact that Goddard was always about swearing the other way, but was kept therefrom by circumstances over which he had no control.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Monsieur Maurice, and other Tales. By Amelia B. Edwards. (Hurst & Blackett.)
The Earl's Promise. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)
Remarkable, but still True. By Walter Fitzallen. (Wyman & Sons.)
Tom Delany. By Robert Thynne. 3 vols. (Samuel Tinsley.)

To write short stories is perhaps more difficult than to write novels of the ordinary length, and Miss Edwards is one of our best writers of novelettes. The tales in this volume are as good as those in 'Miss Carew,' which is high praise.

A leash of Irish stories make up the remaining "novels of the week." Mrs. Riddell has given us a novel worthy of her early reputation. It seems to us a really fair story of Irish life. The author has a sympathetic eye for all sides of the position, doing due justice to the failings as well as the claims of both parties in that ever-pending "question," landlord and tenant relations in an imperfectly feudalized country. There is a good deal of art in her selection of the scene. Amos Scott, by descent and persuasion connected with the most temperate portion of a composite nation,

represents the most favourable specimen of the recalcitrant Irish tenant. On the other hand, the Glendares, with their smooth friendliness, the one quality they have caught from the soil with which they are so little acquainted, may be considered no exaggerated types of the insolvent landlord, from whom impoverished tenants have had much to bear. Mr. Daniel Brady, again, Irish to the backbone, reconciling his ancestral traditions with the newest modes of acquisition opened to him by the legislation of a country more socially advanced, is, we fear, no unfair exemplar of that race of middle-men by whose influence the seeds of mutual exasperation have been recklessly sown. With such materials, aptly chosen and characteristically described, with the microcosmic life of an Irish watering-place accurately added, with some strong love-making as a relief to the moral of the story, Mrs. Riddell has produced a tale which no one can complain of as sensational or untrue to fact, while it may have the desirable effect of drawing a widely heterogeneous circle of readers to a better appreciation of the difficulties of Irish legislation. The key-note of the tale, as embodied in its title, is the misfortune of a tenant who desires to renew a lease, and omits to take a receipt for the premium from the careless and *insouciant* landlord. The landlord dies; the lease has been promised to another tenant, the grasping Mr. Daniel Brady; and when Brady is shot, to the delight of all his neighbours, by a person unconnected with the squabble, nothing less than a providential concatenation of circumstances preserves the unhappy Scott from suffering as his supposed murderer. The counterplot is of a gentler texture: Grace Moffatt, the heroine, daughter of a Northumbrian gentleman, whose cool comments upon Irish grievances are the raciest parts of the book, being led through tortuous paths, and after much exertion of her feelings, in rejecting Robert Somerford, the worst and most plausible of the Glendares, finally to resign her excellent gifts of mind and person to the keeping of an adequate specimen of manly virtue. Students of Irish character, lovers of Irish scenery, all who have an appreciation of gentle humour and sound sense, will be rewarded by a perusal of Mrs. Riddell's interesting novel.

As to Mr. Fitzallen's volume, we felt a misgiving on reading the lame paraphrase of a well-known proverb which he has selected for what we may fairly call his text. If there be anything remarkable in his lucubrations it is the persistency with which he adapts, misquotes, and amplifies the stalest commonplaces for the purposes of his narrative. Proverbial philosophy is his forte, more complicated composition his foible. There is no story, unless the incomplete biography of a "pelican," or heroine who supports her children by her own exertions, be esteemed such. The Pelican (we are indebted to our author for the comparison) marries a man of excellent promise (the most elegant and accomplished sportsman ever seen in the county Carlow); but, in consequence of the failure of his father in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Jack Seymour takes to drinking, and leaves his bereaved family to their own resources. Their serious efforts, which are accidentally successful, are of no general interest; while, in spite of the drunken jocosities of the estimable Jack, we can assure

our author that we have been perfectly able to "repress a smile" throughout his history. The book, however, is so far national that it is mainly composed of digressions. Among these no small space is taken up with original poetry, so curiously devoid of rhyme and metre as to suggest a doubt whether they are intended to be other than burlesques. On this subject, however, the style of our author's prose admits no question. It would have been ungrammatical in any age, though the slipshod "seldom or ever" and the Byronic use of "lay" enable us to fix its date as that of the last generation. Mr. Fitzallen is not more fortunate in the borrowed plumes to which he resorts for the decoration of his Muse. "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," though beautiful enough, is not a "Jewish proverb." "When Joan's ale was new" is not an Irish, but a true old English ditty. "Drink to me only with thine eyes" is sufficiently well known and honoured to save it from such base impressment. This curious commonplace-book concludes with a suggestion for Church reform, written, we are told, by a divine of 1819, and though possibly adapted for the time, utterly inappropriate to the present age. Its peculiarity is, that the author of the scheme deals, with prophetic foresight, with events of recent occurrence, and that the first quarter of the present century is reckoned to be 150 years ago. We give Mr. Fitzallen every credit for the best intentions, but his assumptions, both as regards the value of Church patronage, which he grotesquely over-rates, and its present distribution, are too wide of the mark for any practical deduction.

"The author of 'Ravensdale'" has employed himself rather upon Australian than Irish life; and though his characters are distinctly Hibernian, he has so far kept himself aloof from vexed questions as to present to us, we fancy, a fairer picture of his countrymen than is attainable under the strong lights and shadows which are apt to distort the representation of them in their native land. In his pages the Irishman abroad is described as cheery, industrious, contented, and enterprising; full of neighbourly recollection of old ties, but oblivious, for the most part, of old differences; cherishing, it is true, some bitterness, as the result of centuries of misunderstanding, but rather as a traditional creed than as an active principle justified by practical logic. In such company we traverse with the author Australian scenery which the author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn' might recognize; town-life and station-life, the life of the diggings, and the life of the road, are set most vividly before us: we parch on Australian plains, we freeze on Alpine summits, we are cheered in our depths of despondency by Captain Kinnegad, and assisted in our rejoicing over happier circumstances by the joyous companionship of the enterprising Mr. Bayley. The story, as usual, is of the slightest. The action of the Encumbered Estates Court sends an excellent family wandering, an auspicious union of persons and properties sends them happily back on their return. Tom Delany and his charming daughters do nothing throughout, in spite of one tragic episode, to forfeit the sympathy which their misfortunes demand, and when their turn of luck brings them back to their native land, we forget all stern judgments in presence of the exuberant

patriotism with which they revisit the land whose patience they had exhausted. Irishmen and Australians will appreciate this book.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

The Lands of Cazembe. Published for the Royal Geographical Society. (Murray.)

WE have to announce what may fairly be termed a new literary movement, which, we believe, will be welcome to all students of history and science. The Council of the Geographical Society have just published, in addition to their own *Journal* and *Proceedings*, some obscure but important diaries of travel, translated from the Portuguese; and other works of a similar kind will doubtless be issued from time to time. It is not intended to invade the province of the Hakluyt Society, or to enter into rivalry with the professional publisher. The Hakluyt is concerned with works which relate to ancient and mediæval geography and travel; the Geographical Society will confine itself to works of modern date; and it is the purpose of both Societies to select for publication such narratives and memoirs as are of value to the scholar, but not of sufficient popular interest to command a sale from the public at large. All those who have studied not only the science of geography, but also history at its sources, and the manners of ancient days, must have found in the publications of the Hakluyt Society a treasure of interesting facts; and as works offered or suggested to the Council were sometimes declined on account of their modern date, we are glad to find that the Geographical Society will supplement and complete the useful labours of the Hakluyt.

The book which has just been published relates to Southern Central Africa, and consists of three parts. The first is a translation of Dr. Lacerda's diary, giving an account of his celebrated journey to the kingdom of Cazembe; the translation is by Capt. Burton, and is accompanied with numerous annotations. The second comprises the diary of two Pombeiros, or native traders, who crossed the African continent from Angola to Mozambique, translated by Mr. Beadle, Chancellor to the Portuguese Consulate. And the third is a brief résumé, by Dr. Beke, of a very interesting work in Portuguese, 'O Muata Cazembe' ('The King Cazembe'), by Gamitto, containing an account of a government expedition to Cazembe from the east coast.

The kingdom of Cazembe, capital Lunda, is situated to the south-west of Tanganyika Lake, and has been visited by Dr. Livingstone in one of his recent journeys; but he has not yet communicated any details respecting the capital and court of the savage monarch. Lacerda died in Cazembe; his diary is, therefore, incomplete. The Pombeiros have little to say, for they were quite uneducated men, and it is, therefore, in Dr. Beke's epitome that the reader will find most information respecting the manners and customs of Cazembe. But Gamitto's book is of interest throughout, and might, we think, be with advantage translated in full at some future time. The narrative of Ladislaus Magyar is, however, of still more importance, since it describes vast regions of south-western Africa, where Livingstone himself has never been.

The king of Cazembe is an absolute monarch; ivory selling is a royal prerogative; but the nobles are allowed to sell small quantities with his express permission: he also owns copper and iron mines, but gold is not known. He has a number of well-disciplined troops, whose chiefs every night bring him the news, and receive his orders and the watchword. They patrol the town in order to repress drunkenness and disorder. The weapons of these soldiers are spears, six feet long, with shorter javelins for throwing, and broad-bladed knives; their shields are of wicker-work, covered with bark. The king rarely appears in public, the better to preserve the respect of his people; he receives his nobles sitting behind a curtain, and entertains them with palm wine and millet beer.

They drink only what the king portions out to them for fear of intoxication, which is an offence severely punished by its own peculiar judge. In Dahomey also drunkenness is regarded as a crime, and the people of that country have a jeering proverb against the white man, viz., "A feast uncovers the European's wooden leg." The late King Gezo used to keep a slave on rum, that his horrible appearance might serve as a warning to the people, and the present king is a teetotaler.

When the Portuguese officers, Monteiro and Gamitto, approached the capital they were first received in the royal cemetery, and were ushered into an enclosure surrounded by a strong stockade. Inside this enclosure was a large house, and inside that house another house, the mausoleum of a deceased king. The Portuguese were called upon to make a present, and this was given by the grave-keeper to the spirit, who returned his thanks to the white men, whereupon all the natives who were present clapped their hands and cried *Averie* (Salaam). The travellers were then conducted to another royal sepulchre, and the ceremony was repeated. They entered Lunda, and were received by the king: he was seated on a square stool, covered with a green cloth, and placed upon a large lion's skin, while all round were placed leopards' skins with their tails outwards, so as to give a star-shaped appearance. On the king's head was a conical mitre, a foot high, made of red feathers; encircling this was a diadem of many coloured stones; rising from the nape of his neck was a fan-shaped ruff of green cloth, fastened by two small ivory pins. The neck and shoulders were covered with a sort of cape, the upper edge of which was composed of the bottom of cowry shells; this was followed by rows of artificial stones of glass; below which was a row of small circular and square mirrors placed alternately in regular order, on which, when the sun happened to shine, it was impossible to keep the eyes fixed. On each arm above the elbow was a badge of royalty, which might only be worn by the Cazembe and his near relatives: it was a band of blue cloth four inches broad, trimmed with very narrow strips of fur, of which the hair, black and white, was four inches in length, having the appearance of a fringe. The rest of the body was covered with a yellow cloth, tastefully arranged. Seven large umbrellas shaded the king from the sun, and twelve men, with cow-tails fixed on wooden handles adorned with beads, kept the flies at a distance. Twelve other negroes, with brooms, moved slowly round the king, their eyes fixed on the ground, sweeping and picking up all the weeds or other objects, however minute, that they might find; and these were followed by two others moving at the same slow pace, each one having a basket at his back to hold whatever the others might sweep up. But so clean was the place that none of them had anything to do, only the Court etiquette would not dispense with these ceremonies. The seraglio of the king attended the reception: it consisted of four head wives and about four hundred female attendants. There were several bands of music playing on instruments of divers shapes and sounds, quite different from anything the strangers had seen among the other people they had visited. There were also several clowns or buffoons ridiculously dressed in leopard skins, and their bodies painted red and white; while others were quite naked except their faces, which were covered with grass. The king offered the Portuguese commander a chair of the country, viz., a large tusk, covered with a leopard's skin.

The people of Cazembe do not seem to differ in manners and customs from the other negro nations and tribes of Southern Africa. Travellers, as elsewhere, are subjected to extortion and delay, and the usual superstitions prevail. While Lacerda's expedition was at Lunda, the king was taken ill, and every morning the fetishmen went out witch-hunting. They marched along the road beating their tambourines, and all those at whom they pointed were seized and slain. The king believed that he was *in extremis*, and repeatedly begged his son and his brother and his chiefs in no way to

molest the white people if he died. But, had that happened, it would have gone hard with them. They might have been accused of sorcery, and they would certainly have been robbed, for in Cazembe, when a king dies, everybody is allowed to steal for ten or fifteen days; the object of this saturnalia being, perhaps, to show the respectable classes in Cazembe how unhappy they would be without a king to govern and restrain the mob. However, the king recovered, and having summoned the nobles and people, made them a long speech, admonishing them to abandon and abominate the crime of sorcery, to which he attributed his illness.

The most remarkable journey of the three was that made by the Pombeiros. These men were slaves, belonging to a Colonel Da Costa, a colonial official, who sent them with a rich outfit of goods to trade in the interior, and to cross the continent if they could, so as to open up a road between the colony of Angola and that of Mozambique. They went first to the capital of Matiamvo (as he is called in Angola), or more properly Muata Yanvo (King Yanvo), and afterwards to the Cazembe, then a vassal of Matiamvo, to whom the kingdom originally belonged. In ten years (such are the delays of African travel) they arrived at Tete on the Zambesi, where a Buonsaparte panic (1811) was raging at the time. Colonel Da Costa gave these men their liberty, they were also rewarded by the Government; and he himself received a life pension from the Crown for his patriotic enterprise.

Our Journal in the Pacific. By the Officers of H.M.S. *Zealous*. Arranged and edited by Lieutenant S. Eardley Wilmot. (Longmans & Co.)

SOME most extraordinary spelling of words must not be allowed to turn the reader from a book which has a good deal of merit. The officers of an ironclad, in this volume, relate their experiences in California, at the Sandwich Islands, and on the coast of Chili, of Mexico, of British Columbia, and of Patagonia, with much spirit. There is nothing new in the book, unless it is in the Patagonian part, but the general reader will find it worth skimming through during his holiday.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. SHELDON AMOS has written for a foreign government a short view of *The English Constitution*, which is now published by Messrs. Longmans. It is thoroughly well done.

WERE we to say what we think of Mr. Hargrave Jennings's *One of the Thirty*, published by Hotten & Co., we should probably have to pay our expenses—but certainly not those of the other side—in a costly action for libel. The game is hardly worth the candle, so we will content ourselves with the remark that Mr. Jennings's present book—a history of one of the thirty pieces of silver which Judas received for betraying our Saviour—is as eccentric and worthless a production as even his 'Rosicrucians.'

WE have on our table *Skin Diseases*, by J. Hogg (Baillière),—*A Handy Dictionary of Military Terms*, by Major W. W. Knollys (Spon),—*Map and Plan Drawing*, by C. C. King (Cassell),—*Notes on Cavalry Service*, by Capt. J. C. Russell (Cassell),—*On Wood-Working Factories and Machinery*, by J. Richards (Spon),—*German Studies*, by A. G. Havet and G. A. Schrumpt (Simpkin),—*German Composition*, by A. G. Havet and A. L. Becker (Simpkin),—*Our Nurseries and School-Rooms*, by E. Hooper (Hatchards),—*Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration*, Second Award,—*The Catalogue of Donations to the Public Library of Victoria from 1856 to 1872* (Melbourne, Clarkson & Massina),—*Rome and its Neighbourhood* (Triebner),—*The Saracens*, by E. Gibbon and S. Ockley (Warne),—*Mr. Percy Slipscombe's Visit to the Isle of Wight*, by G. Jay (Town and Country Publishing Company),—*Coming Home*, by G. R. Walker (Tinsley),—*Stories of Whitminster*, by A. R. Hope (Edinburgh, Nimmo),—*The Weal and*

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Woe of Caledonia, by J. Anderson (Houlston).—*Wissenschaft und Leben*, by A. Schroot (Nutt).—*and Strauss, l'Antienne et la Nouvelle Foi*, by A. Vera (Trübner). Among new Editions we have *Handbook of the Telegraph*, by R. Bond (Lockwood).—*Statistics of Cholera*, by E. Balfour (Madras, D'Cruij).—*and Die nordfriestischen Inseln vormal und jetzt*, by G. Weigelt (Nutt). Also the following Pamphlets: *The True Theory of the Solar and the Stellar Systems*, by H. Kilgour (Edinburgh, Miller).—*On the Relation of the Parish Boundaries in the South-East of England to Great Physical Features, particularly to the Chalk Escarpment*, by W. Topley.—*The National Importance of Scientific Research*, by G. Goro (Birmingham, Watson & Ball).—*The True History of the Emma Mine*, by S. T. Paffard (Collingridge).—*The Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, Vol. IX., No. 106 (Burns & Oates).—*The Religious Education of Women*, by R. F. Littledale, LL.D., D.C.L. (King).—*Journal of the Women's Education Union*, No. 8 (Chapman & Hall).—*The Annual Address of the Victoria Institute*, by the Rev. T. P. Boulton, LL.D. (Hardwicke).—*Prof. Tyndall's 'Fragments of Science for Unscientific People' in Relation with Theology and Religion*, by the Rev. W. J. Irons, D.D. (Wyman).—*Darwinism Tested by Recent Researches in Language*, by F. Bateman (Wyman).—*The Story of Father Ignatius and the Boy Richard Alfred Todd* (Brighton, Bray).—*Visions, by a Converted Man* (Evangelization Mission).—*and A Plea for a Church of England Missionary Brotherhood to be sent to India, Central Africa, and Syria*, by the Rev. J. M. Arnold, B.D. (Gardner).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Plain Preaching for a Year, edited by Rev. E. Fowle, Vol. 3, 18mo. 3/6 cl.
S. Thomas Aquinas, Homilies of, translated by J. M. Ashley, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Tafel's (L.) Interlinear Translation of the Book of Genesis, 10/6 Vaughan's (C. J.) Church of the First Days, Vol. 1, 3rd edit. fcap. 4/6 cl.

Poetry.

Longfellow's (H. W.) Aftermath, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Shakespeare, edited by Staunton, Vol. 6, 8vo. 5/ cl.

History.

Cookman (Rev. A.), Life, by H. B. Ridgaway, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Howell's (E. J.) Concise History of England, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Luther's Life, by A. L. O. E., 1/ cl.
Wakeley's (Rev. J. B.) Anecdotes of the Wesleys, 4th edit. 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Geography.

Baedeker's (K.) Handbook for Switzerland, 6th edit. 18mo. 6/ cl.
Bean's Minor School Atlas, by T. S. Hoare, Part 1, 4to. 2/ swd.
Handbook to France (Murray), new edit. 2 vols. 12mo. 12/ cl.
Phillip's Young Scholar's Atlas, new edit. 24 Maps, imp. 4to. 2/6
Roberts's (A.) Gossipping Guide to Wales, new edit. 1873, 1/ swd.

Philology.

Tarver's Eton First French Reading-Book, 3rd edit. 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Science.

Bullock's (T. A.) Student's Class-Book of Animal Physiology, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Hogg's (J.) Skin Diseases, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Pepper's (J. H.) Chemistry, Light, Electricity, 2/ each.
Pepper's (J. H.) Heat, Magnetism, Pneumatics, 1/6 each.
Thomson's (D.) Engineer's Guide to Local Marine Board Examination, 4th edit. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Todhunter's (I.) Treatise on the Differential Calculus, 10/6 cl.
Workshop Receipts, edited by E. Spon, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Young's (A.) Spirit and Mind Polarity, 8vo. 6/ cl.

General Literature.

Against the Stream, by Author of 'Schonberg-Cotta Family,' 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Ann's Louise's National Album, 4to. 5/ cl.
Bardwell's (W.) What a House Should Be, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Burton's (H. R.) Breakfast Half-Hour, 2nd edit. 1/ cl.
Carlyle's Works, People's Edit., 'Frederick the Great, Vol. 2,' Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Vol. 13, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Courthope's (W. J.) Paradise of Birds, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Dickens's (C.) Little Dorrit, Household Edit. 4to. 3/ swd.
Edwards's (A. B.) Monsieur Maurice, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Edwards's Holiday Letters from Athens, Cairo, and Weimar, 7/6
Evans's (M.) Great Truths for Little Children, 1/ cl. swd.
Good Stories, edited by J. E. Clarke, 20th series, cr. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Grant's Illustrated Circles, No. 1, At the Sea, by W. Branton and R. Goodfellow, 4to. 1/ swd.
Greenwood's (G.) New Life in New Lands, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Ladies of Bever Hollow, 2 bds. (Select Library of Fiction.)
Leland's (C. G.) Egyptian Sketch-Book, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Lynton's (Lord) Ernest Maltravers, Knebworth Edition, 3/6 cl.
Macmillan's (H.) Holidays on High Lands, 2nd edit. 6/ cl.
Randall's (J.) Old Sports and Sportsmen, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Smith's (J. H.) Notes and Marginalia Illustrative of the Public Life and Works of Tennyson, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Taine's Notes on England, cheap edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Three Venerable Ladies of England on Church Politics, No. 2, 1/

AN ODE.

WE are the music makers,
And we are the dreamers of dreams;
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,
And sitting by desolate streams;—
World losers and world forsakers
On whom the pale moon gleams:
Yet we are the movers and shakers
Of the world for ever, it seems.

With wonderful deathless ditties
We build up the world's great cities,
And out of a fabulous story
We fashion an empire's glory;
One man with a dream, at pleasure,
Shall go forth and conquer a crown;
And three, with a new song's measure,
Can trample a kingdom down.

We in the ages lying
In the buried past of the earth,
Built Nineveh with our sighing,
And Babel itself in our mirth;
And o'erthrew them with prophesying
To the old of the new world's worth;
For each age is a dream that is dying,
Or one that is coming to birth.

A breath of our inspiration
Is the life of each generation;
A wondrous thing of our dreaming,
Unearthly, impossible seeming—
The soldier, the king, and the peasant
Are working together in one,
Till our dream shall become their Present,
And their work in the world be done.

They had no vision amazing
Of the goodly house they are raising,
They had no divine foreshowing
Of the land to which they are going;
But on one man's soul it hath broken,
A light that doth not depart,
And his look, or a word he hath spoken,
Wrought flame in another man's heart.

And, therefore, to-day is thrilling
With a past day's late fulfilling;
And the multitudes are enlisted
In the faith that their fathers resisted;
And, scorning the dream of to-morrow,
Are bringing to pass as they may
In the world, for its joy or its sorrow,
The dream that was scorned yesterday.

But we, with our dreaming and singing,
Ceaseless and sorrowless we!
The glory about us clinging
Of the glorious futures we see,
Our souls with high music ringing—
O men, it must ever be—
That we dwell in our dreaming and singing
A little apart from ye.

For we are afar with the dawning,
And the suns that are not yet high;
And out of the infinite morning,
Intrepid, you hear us cry,—
How, spite of your human scorning,
Once more God's future draws nigh,
And already goes forth the warning
That ye of the past must die.

Great hail! we cry to the comers
From the dazzling, unknown shore,
Bring us hither your sun and your summers,
And renew our world as of yore;
You shall teach us your song's new numbers,
And things that we dreamed not before;
Yea, in spite of a dreamer who slumbers
And a singer who sings no more.

ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS: AN OLD THEORY.

"A man in how all *Hewes* in his controlling."—*Sonnet 20*.

I HAVE often thought that there may after all be something in the much-ridiculed conjecture of Tyrwhitt and Malone, that this line contains a personal allusion, and for these reasons:—

1. In the first edition of the Sonnets, the word *Hewes* is printed as in the line above, in italics, and beginning with a capital letter. With the exception of proper names, and the word *Will*, which is allowed to be the subject of a pun, there are only thirteen words printed in italics throughout the 154 sonnets, viz., rose (1), audite (4, 126), statues (55), intrin (56), alien (78), satire (100), autumnne

(104), abisme (112), alcime (114), syren (119), hereticke (124), informer (125), quietus (126). It is difficult to account for the use of italics in every instance, but we may be sure that the composers would never put themselves to extra trouble except in the observance of some customary rule, or upon the authority of their copy. Some of the words are of unusual occurrence, at that time not thoroughly naturalized, and others it is evident are simply emphasized epithets. I submit that the word *Hewes*, regarded only as a common noun, stands alone, and must be placed in a different category to any of the others.

2. It is exactly in the style and manner of the play upon the word *will* which runs through sonnets 135, 136, and 143. Take, for example, the allusion in the first,—

So then being rich in will, add to thy will
One will of mine, to make thy large will more.
Let no unkind, no fair beseechers kill:
Hate all but one, and me in that one *Will*.

The word *Will* is here printed in italics, as in the case of *Hewes*. The other conceits and repetitions, of which there are many examples in the sonnets, as—

Thine outward, that with outward praise is crowned (69);
Then thou whose shadow, shadows doth make bright (43);
For to thy sensual fault I bring in sense (35);
Lost what is best, that best I wish in thee (37);

are not printed in italics, nor do they begin with a capital letter.

3. Without the double meaning the conceit is forced and purposeless. As the graceless Steevens said of another sonnet, "Such sense as these sonnets abound with, may perhaps be discovered as the words at present stand, but—"

4. The singular play upon the word "you" in sonnet 84,—

But he that writes of you, if he can tell
That you are you—

and the repetition in the same sonnet.

5. The allusion occurs in the most distinctively sexual of the sonnets.

The idea that such a production as this twentieth sonnet could have been addressed to Pembroke or Southampton has always seemed to me preposterous in the highest degree, but with the further suggestion that some W. Hewes was the Mr. W. H. of the dedication, I have no immediate concern. My point is simply that the line contains a personal allusion. The allusion may be to the Christian name Hugh or to the surname Hughes, to the name of the person to whom the sonnet is addressed, or even to the name of the lady in whose favour the writer had been supplanted by his rival.

There are several passages in the sonnets which seem to favour the supposition that some of them at least were addressed to a young musician or singer of great personal beauty. It is, perhaps, just worth while noting that there were at least two persons of the name of Hewes connected with music who may be shown to have lived within the probable circle of Shakspeare's acquaintance. One of these, Will. Hewes, was the favourite musician of the old Earl of Essex, who is mentioned in Waterhouse's very curious narrative of the Earl's last hours, prefixed to Hearne's edition of 'Camden's Annals,' and another is alluded to by Drayton in the dedication of his 'Odes' to Sir Henry Goodere, about 1605.—

These lyric pieces, short and few,
Most worthy Sir, I send to you;
To read them be not weary,
They may become John Hewes his Lyre,
Which oft at Powlaworth by the fire
Hath made us gravely merry.

Polesworth is in Warwickshire, within a few miles of Stratford-upon-Avon. I do not suggest that either of the persons named above is the Hewes of the allusion: I wish only to show that there were probably two families of the name connected with music. There was also another Hughes, who seems to have taken the leading part in the authorship of 'Certain Devises and Shewes presented to her Majestie at Greenwich, Lond. 1587,' in which Bacon also tried his 'prentice hand.

C. ELLIOT BROWNE.

Literary Gossip.

WE have been unfortunate enough to incur the displeasure of Mr. Joaquin Miller. Our reviewer having said that his new book was a dull romance, Mr. Miller, who thinks otherwise, writes to us that he wishes "to tell him to his teeth that he is a liar, a coward, and a cur." Mr. Miller states that he has written without consultation with his publisher. We think that a gentleman of the high reputation of his publisher will be shocked when he hears how sadly wanting Mr. Miller is in the courtesies of life and the advantages of education.

MR. SWINBURNE'S new poem is finished.

THE autobiography of the late Mr. Mill is far advanced in printing, and may be expected to be out in October.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK, the talented author of 'A Daughter of Heth,' writes to us as follows:—"I find in the columns of the *Scottish American Journal*, along with a series of wild and uncalled-for compliments addressed to myself, an announcement of a 'new story' from my pen, the first portion of which is placed before the readers of the journal. The 'new story' in question was written when I was of the mature age of twenty-one; and I had fondly hoped that it was stone-dead and forgotten; for there are few of us as wise at twenty-one as we then consider ourselves to be. I think it very hard that this wretched little tale should have been brought to light at all; but the audacity—to call it by no other name—which invites attention to this precious production as a 'new story' is beyond a joke."

MADAME RATTAZZI has published in Paris a volume of poems, written in French, entitled 'Cara Patria, Échos Italiens.'

AN interesting work by the late famous juriconsult, M. Ortolan, on Dante and Brunetto Latini, has been published under the title of 'Les Penalties de l'Enfer de Dante, suivies d'une Étude sur Brunetto Latini,' in which the punishments of the Inferno are critically investigated and described.

WE learn that the private collection of fine engraved theatrical portraits, books, and pictures of the late Mr. T. H. Lacy, the well-known theatrical bookseller, will, in accordance with the will of the deceased, be sold by auction, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, in November or December next. It comprises a most extensive series of the works of our principal dramatists; and among the engraved portraits are many of great rarity and interest.

MR. HALLIWELL writes to us that the position of the Shakspeare document discovered by him prevents the possibility of forgery, and that his proofs will appear in his forthcoming book.

MESSRS. JAMES BLACKWOOD & Co. announce 'The Western Martyrology; or, Bloody Assizes,' containing the lives, trials, and dying speeches of the condemned.

THE Editor of the "Sunday Library" series writes to us to say that M. Guizot's 'Les Vies de Quatre Grands Chrétiens Français' was first published in English in 1869.

THE Rev. W. W. Skeat has returned to Cambridge, and will shortly put forth a list of the publications which he proposes for his English Dialect Society.

WE hear that proposals have been made to the Clarendon Press Delegates by one of our best Anglo-Saxon scholars, to edit the books so much wanted to head their English school and college texts; an Anglo-Saxon Reader, Grammar, and short Dictionary.

WE are told that there is a probability of the Madden collection of 27,500 Ballads going to the United States. They would form a most interesting feature in any public library there, and amuse the students of the social history of the mother country for the last thirty or forty years.

PROF. F. J. CHILD, of Harvard, is expected to be in London from Sept. 4 to Sept. 14.

MR. J. W. HALE'S annotated edition of Milton's 'Areopagitica,' for the Clarendon Press Series, is now in the press.

THE Director of the Chaucer Society, Mr. F. J. Furnivall, is to take a Chaucer Class at the Working Men's College in Great Ormond Street, next October term. The Director of the Camden Society, Mr. S. Rawson Gardiner, is already a teacher of history at the College. The constitution of the College has been lately liberalized to some extent, and the presence of twelve old students ensured on the governing body, or Council. An energetic effort is to be made to revive the work of the College, and to collect sufficient funds to repair the buildings and free them from debt.

DR. WEYMOUTH has in the press, for separate publication, a much enlarged edition of his paper, read before the Philological Society, 'On Anglo-Saxon and Early English Pronunciation.' The Doctor contends vigorously against the tenets of Mr. A. J. Ellis (the President of the Philological Society) as to our vowels and diphthongs, in his 'Early English Pronunciation,' and brings an imposing array of authorities from Old Norse, Frisian, Dutch, Old French and its Norman dialect, Anglo-Saxon, Early English, and our modern dialects, to support his attack.

PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN BONAPARTE'S classification and characteristics of our English Dialects, which were stated shortly in our number of June 28 last, are to be compared with those of our Early English Dialects by Mr. James A. H. Murray, the author of the able treatise on 'The Dialect of the South of Scotland,' which was favourably reviewed by us in our number of July 26.

THE Marquis of Lothian is setting a good example to those titled owners of MSS. who neither use them nor let any one else do so. He is not only allowing the Early English Text Society to print his unique Anglo-Saxon Homilies of the tenth century, but he is also printing, at his own cost, a selection of the most interesting political letters among his ancestors' correspondence, for presentation to the Roxburghe Club, and the surviving members of the Bannatyne Club. This latter work is being edited by Mr. David Laing, the founder and Honorary Secretary of the Bannatyne Club, who was its guiding spirit during its long and useful life.

SCIENCE

Science Gossip.

THE small planet, No. 131, which was discovered by Prof. C. H. F. Peters, at Hamilton

College, Clinton, State of New York, on the 24th of May last, has received the name Vala, taken from Scandinavian mythology. Eight of these bodies still remain unnamed, including three discovered in France. All the discoveries of the present year were made in America.

TWO new comets were discovered last week; the one by M. Henry, at Paris, the other by M. Borelly, at Marseilles.

AN interesting contribution to Indian geology has been recently issued in the shape of a memoir on the Rocks of Nagpur and its neighbourhood, by Mr. W. T. Blanford, the Deputy-Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India. Situated exactly on the edge of the two great series of formations which between them occupy by far the larger portion of the Peninsula,—the trappean and the metamorphic series,—Nagpur presents peculiarly interesting features to the geologist, and this interest is greatly increased by the study of the neighbouring sedimentary strata, rich as these are in organic remains. In discussing the character of certain beds near Nagpur, Mr. Blanford takes occasion to point out the curious resemblance between some of these Indian rocks and kindred beds in South Africa—a resemblance which forced itself many years ago on the observation of Dr. Oldham, the Director of the Indian Survey.

ANOTHER important addition to our knowledge of colonial geology is to be sought in Mr. Brown's 'Survey of British Guiana.' This gentleman has recently returned to this country, bringing with him an excellent geological map and descriptive memoir, which, we understand, are shortly to be published.

A FINE monograph on the carboniferous fossils of Bleiberg, in Carinthia, a well-known lead-mining locality, has recently issued from the pen of Dr. De Koninck, of Liège. The late Dr. Haidinger, of Vienna, to whose memory the present work is dedicated, caused a large collection of Bleiberg fossils to be deposited in the Imperial Mineralogical Museum of that city, and the description of this collection has been entrusted to Dr. Koninck. The greater number of the fossils belong to the upper beds of the carboniferous limestone. It appears that no fewer than twenty-three new species have been detected by the author; and in coining names for these novelties he has, of course, had an excellent opportunity to compliment the chief geologists of Austria.

THOSE who are interested in the manufacture and use of lead may consult a paper by Herr G. Brigel, published by the German Chemical Society. The author has examined the impurities present in different kinds of lead, and the influence of such impurities on the technical applications of the metal.

A BITTER principle has been separated from white hellebore root by H. Weppen, and described by him under the name of Veratramarin. He has also prepared from the same source a new acid, called Jervic acid, and has studied a number of its salts.

THE Chemical Society has just issued a double number of its *Journal*, serving for the two months of August and September. Some interesting biographical sketches of chemists who have been taken from amongst us during the year will be found in the President's Anniversary Address.

A CURIOUS chromo-lithograph forms the frontispiece to the current number of the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*. This engraving represents the prepared head of a Macas Indian, and illustrates a short paper on the subject by Sir John Lubbock, Bart. The Macas Indians of Ecuador take some pains to decently preserve the heads of their deceased friends. Having been severed from the body, the head is first boiled, with an infusion of herbs, and the bones and other internal parts are then removed through the hole of the neck. By introducing heated stones into the cavity, the skin of the head is dried up, and considerably contracted. A string is then run through the head for convenience of suspension in

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the hut, and the head having been solemnly abused by the owner, has its mouth sewn up to prevent any chance of a reply. The head represented in this engraving, which is of natural size, was brought from Ecuador, with some others, by Mr. C. Buckley.

A VALUABLE paper, 'On the Relation of the Parish Boundaries in the South-East of England to the Great Physical Features, particularly to the Chalk Escarpment,' by Mr. Topley, of the Geological Survey, has just been published, with chromo-lithographic illustrations, by the Anthropological Institute.

It has been observed, in some localities, that the bones of horned cattle, fed on certain kinds of fodder, exhibit an unusual degree of brittleness. The subject has been lately investigated by Herr Nessler, who has analyzed the fodder and water consumed by cattle affected in this way. Among his conclusions we note that he finds, in the Black Forest, that this affection is confined to granite soils, to the junction of granite and gneiss, and to Bunter sandstone.

PROF. WALTENHOFEN finds that when a card is coated with glycerine on one side, and points connected with conductors leading to the coatings of a Leyden jar, or the terminals of a Ruhmkorff coil, are placed in contact with opposite sides, but not exactly opposite each other, the positive in contact with the coated side, the perforation by the discharge will invariably be opposite to the positive point instead of the negative, as in Lullin's experiment. We give this on the authority of the *Telegraphic Journal* for the 15th of August.

ETHNOLOGISTS will find some interesting materials for study in a Swedish work recently written by Herr Gustav von Düben, 'Om Lappland och Lapparne.' The work is illustrated not only by a map, but by several admirable plates, showing the ethnological characters of the Laplanders.

FINE ARTS

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE OF 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' with 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Francisco de Rimini,' 'Neophyte,' 'Andromeda,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 22, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND.

No. I.—ALNWICK CASTLE.

By the liberality of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, we are enabled to give an account of the more important works of art in his ancient seat at Alnwick—a collection of paintings which is much less known than its merits would seem to ensure that it should be, for it includes at least six pictures of a high grade, a very large proportion in a gathering which is by no means numerous, besides a much greater number of very fine works, such as form the staples of many important private collections. More than this, Alnwick Castle contains hardly any specimens which have not interest proper to themselves, so excellent and so well-selected is the mass of the gathering. It is, of course, possible that a few of the paintings may, however great their intrinsic merits are, not be rightly named. This occurs in all collections; even our own carefully-selected and thoroughly-weeded National Gallery is by no means free of misnomers, and the authorities of the Louvre have more than once had to confess themselves at a loss, if not in error, in this respect. Such being the case, we do not propose to go out of our way to add new opinions to the innumerable disputed convictions of critics, but rather to take pictures as they are, with occasional suggestions, not asseverations.

The more important pictures at Alnwick Castle were purchased nearly twenty years ago by the late Duke of Northumberland, a distinguished connoisseur, and formed the Camuccini Collection, comprising mostly late Italian examples, with some of earlier date and of other origins. With the exception of a hurried notice of the

whole, which Dr. Waagen prepared and published about eighteen years ago, a notice which does not include some of the more excellent examples now in question, we do not know that there exists in English any account of the gallery, although several of the more precious paintings have been discussed and described by the Italian critics of the last century. We prefer to take the specimens in their order on the walls of the state apartments in Alnwick Castle, a corridor and noble suite of rooms, which have been decorated in superb taste, and at a prodigious cost, with abundance of carved work in the ceilings, cornices, and elsewhere—carvings which are generally of high quality, and mostly the work of modern Italian artists, who were engaged here for many years, until they finished labours of which we now see the best fruit.

First, of the smaller pictures in the corridor, we notice a humorous work by the modern English artist Goode, who was at one time a sort of popular rival of Mulready and Wilkie; a man who had his merits in rendering expression and painting flesh with solidity, although, it must be admitted, not without slight crudeness of colour and defects of keeping in his work as a whole. This example represents a sawyer asleep in the heat of a summer day, and near the door of a cottage; a boy tickles the sleeper's nose with a straw; the latter's face is by far the best production of the painter, being, with all its hardness, intensely expressive and well-modelled. There is a good picture by this artist at Cassiobury. Near this hang two capital studies of horses by James Ward, that most masculine of modern animal painters, representing, separately, a white horse and a bright bay one, and styled, we do not know why, the war-horses of Wellington and Napoleon the First. The white steed is looking over the sea at sunset, the bay animal contemplates a pastoral landscape where reapers are labouring. This picture is dated "1824." In Ward's works we look for learned and solid painting, draughtsmanship and sound modelling, with spirited, if somewhat startlingly quaint, conceptions: all those distinctions are here.

Next, we have a group of pictures by Canaletti, including a view of London and the Thames from under an arch of old Westminster Bridge, during the erection of that structure, the enormous wooden centering of which forms a sort of frame to the prospect. In the view are numerous and beautifully drawn boats and other craft and crowded buildings, from St. Paul's, high on our right, to the wooden tower of the York Buildings Water Company, standing near the foreground on our left, and in itself a highly picturesque edifice of great altitude, once a conspicuous element of the landscape in this part of London, and remarkable to us as containing what was probably the first steam-engine used in the Metropolis—a machine employed in forcing water from the Thames to the summit of the tower, thence to be distributed for the service of the West End of London, and to all the neighbourhood which is depicted here. Canaletti was very fond of representing this tower: witness a noble drawing by him in the Print Room, British Museum. The York Buildings Company obtained an unfortunate notoriety by means of its promoters' share in extending that disastrous fury for monetary speculation, which is now known as the South Sea Mania. In the crash of the South Sea scheme, in 1720, the York Buildings Company, although properly a water-supplying corporation, "came to grief." The sky here exhibits unusual warmth, and the picture has extraordinary airiness of effect; the latter result is in no small degree due to the very clever introduction of a bucket suspended over our heads and under the arch, by a long cord which is attached to the framework of the bridge. There is also a capital old view of Windsor Castle, dated 1747, with spiritedly painted figures in the foreground landscape; it has rare breadth and dexterity of execution. Undoubtedly by Canaletti is a fine representation of Northumberland House, London, with the Strand in a vista, also the quaint old-fashioned shops with

wooden balconies, and the high pitched roofs of the buildings to which they belonged. A host of quaintly gabled houses of William the Third's time and earlier appear, and some of them show drying-poles projecting on high over the street. Here is the old Golden Cross Hotel, with a prodigious sign swinging before it, and there are a multitude of smaller insignia of all sorts and sizes attached to other buildings. The red house eastward of and adjoining the Duke's house was, it is said, the first to be numbered in London: like its great neighbour it still stands, but for a time only. Near the above hangs a capital small version of the figures in Sir E. Landseer's famous 'Return from Deer Stalking'; after which comes one of Wilkie's charming pastoral subjects, well known by the engraving, of a Scottish shepherd piping at evening, with his sweetheart standing at his side. The all-pervading sound charms the girl; the shepherd's dog, seated at the feet of the pair, listens with lifted ears and in mute attention. Although loaded with viscid pigments, this painting is in perfect condition, a rare fate for an example of Wilkie's finest skill in composition, painted at a late time of his life. The grace of the composition is due to the designer's happiest mood, but, if we recollect rightly, the execution derives from a comparatively late period in his practice.

In the dining-room is a fine version of Titian's 'Bacchus and Ariadne,' now in the National Gallery, and here, rightly we think, ascribed to N. Poussin. It is a masterly, vigorous, and solid example from the Barberini Gallery; the colouring is a little positive and dark, with just that defect which was to be expected from Poussin, of the peculiar golden hue in the carnations which supply so irresistible a charm to the glorious masterpiece itself. By way of pendant to this hangs the greatest prize of the whole collection here, the so-called 'Feast of the Gods,' by G. Bellini and Titian, signed with the name of the former artist, and the date "M.D.XIII.," not 1513, as Dr. Waagen erroneously stated. It belonged to the Ludovisi Collection, and cost the late Duke of Northumberland what was for those days a very large sum. The title of the picture is absurdly unapt, and never could have been proposed by Bellini to suit this design of country folk, of the pastoral or golden age, seated, feasting, with Mercury among them, in a landscape such as Titian added to his master's figures—a landscape of the lofty dolomites, rich verdure and tall trees, such as the painter of Cadore delighted in. It is a bacchanalian scene, prompted by the inspiration of the Renaissance, and was left by Bellini with the figures only finished; Titian painted in the background. What Dr. Waagen wrote was in part nonsense, that the landscape here formed its principal feature; but that critic was undoubtedly right in saying, "In poetry of composition, management of light, warm and luminous colouring, and broad and spirited treatment, this landscape, which is without comparison the finest that up to that period had ever been painted, constitutes justly an epoch in the history of art." The landscape is, indeed, superbly designed, of trees in magnificent masses of foliage, such as almost Titian only drew and painted, with the richest hues, on our right; their craftily designed trunks form an inextricable maze of wonderfully combined lines; behind, are piles of foliage ascending the dolomite rock in the distance; beyond these, seen between the stems, is a vast and rich landscape. Of the figures, the composition is hardly less admirable than that of the landscape, but between the different styles of the execution of those elements there is at least an age of distinction; the foliage is in noble, rich, free masses, of which the very exuberance and frankness hide the consummate art employed by Titian. The figures, although painted in the most advanced style of Bellini's long career, are still a little formal, and their actions heterogeneous. The scientific part of the art had been perfectly mastered by the painter who could so harmoniously combine these figures; but that triumph had not been obtained without labour, of which it was futile to endeavour to conceal the signs. There is

a want of spontaneity in the relations of the personages to each other, a defect of happiness in the design, which is thoroughly characteristic of G. Bellini, who was even then, so to say, a painter of antiquity, and not at all proper to the art of the masters of the day, either in Venice or in Florence. In front Mercury sits, with a cap of metal, like a mediæval basinet, on his head, the caduceus lies at his side on the earth, his mantle is fastened with a fibula of a carbuncle surrounded by pearls; drinkers and rustic revellers are in groups near the god; a nymph reposes on our right, a faun or rustic stands near her, a fat fellow squats on the earth near the last, and, ivy-crowned, drinks from a cup of the blue and white faience we now prize as Venetian, with an Oriental tinge in its decorations; a Hebe advances among the crowd, holding wine in a bowl of similar ware; a feaster sits near Mercury, with another such vessel between his feet; a boy wearing a wreath draws wine from a cask into a glass vessel; other figures occur, designed with rare individuality, but defective in combination. The brilliancy of the lighting, the wealth of colouring, the sparkle of the execution, the careful, solid modelling, and somewhat angular disposing of the highly-finished draperies, the lucidity of the half-tints and purity of the half-shadows, are proofs of power in art which was marvellously bold and delicate. This picture is in perfect condition, and well worthy of its great fame.

Near this last-named treasure hangs a good 'Ecce Homo,' by C. Dolci, which is placed too high for a fair examination, but evidently possesses the painter's characteristic sentimentality. Pendant to the C. Dolci is a Domenichino, 'St. John in the Desert,' angels appearing to him in the sky; a brook is in the middle of the picture, coming to the front. This also is hung too high for careful examination, but it loses nothing of the noble solemnity of a landscape, which was evidently inspired by the not-often-exalted artist's finest imaginative mood. The painting appears in a glowing gloom, and is marked by a highly dignified composition of the elements of that part to which we have referred: these are blue, distant mountains, a wild mid-distance, and a very dark and rich foreground.

Of the later, or rather the latest, phase of the Venetian school is Carlo Cagliari, whose repentant Magdalen in the Desert is noteworthy, on account of its unusual merits. She is standing, pressing her hands together; a group of *amorini* are in the sky; two rabbits are in the foreground on our right. It is a pity this picture is not in a stronger light, for the landscape background appears to possess considerable character, and not a little merit. In the same room hangs a charming and highly characteristic composition, representing the Virgin enthroned, and placed between the knees of St. Anne, who is seated above her, with two saints, male and female, on either side of the pedestal of the throne; two child-saints, so frequent in such pictures, are at the base of the pedestal, and in a charming group. The names of the respective saints and children are written on the gilt glories about their heads. It appears to be a picture of Perugino's later life, during which he produced many small variations of his more important designs, the famed altar-pieces on which his reputation rests. There is a great deal of beauty in the design, and abundance of suavity and grace, which are seldom absent from Pietro's work. What a stride had been taken by Da Vinci and his followers before this somewhat conventional picture was painted may be seen by those who know the design of the same subject, now existing in a deplorable condition, adorning the Salon Carré of the Louvre. Here a symmetrical composition and conventional grace, sweet but frequently somewhat mechanical, still obtain; and the conception of the design is of a somewhat obvious sort, sanctioned by prescription, and due originally to those who owed so much to the Byzantines. There the master had set himself free, and the little figure of the Virgin, no longer represented with a devotional purpose, sits frankly, and

is posed with exuberance of action, the figure having great boldness of contour, on the very lap, just as a child sits on a nurse's knee, of the more mature, matron-like St. Anne.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT SHEFFIELD.

THE well-attended meetings continued throughout the week, the travelling-parties rarely falling below 170. Friday was principally given to the neighbouring castles, Coningsburgh and Tickhill. The former has a fine circular keep with an oven on the summit, and, perhaps, a dove-cote. Mr. E. Roberts undertook the description, and, after a minute account of the apartments and their use, pointed out a dungeon within the curtain-wall attached to the keep, and hitherto believed to have been a sally-port. There is a similar dungeon at Orford, in Suffolk, with a latrine as in this, for the discovery of both of which he took credit. Orford, also, has an oven at the top of the keep. He fixed the date of this at 1180 to 1190, and that of Orford twenty years earlier; and he referred to Sir Walter Scott's 'Ivanhoe' to warn readers against believing in the fictions therein, the keep with its chapel (too small to hold the coffin and attendants of the huge Athelstane) not having been built at the date of the story, although described as Saxon of many centuries' duration. Of Tickhill Castle little remains but the *ballium* walls, and they are imperfect. A fine gateway, unroofed, is still the entrance to the baily, wherein a modern house stands. The foundations of the keep are visible, and prove to be a duo-decagon, and not cylindrical as is always said.

The Mayor of Doncaster received the Association in the Town Hall, where upwards of 200 visitors graced his table. The church having been viewed, the return was made to Sheffield. The papers were, 'On Ancient Rotherham,' by Mr. J. Guest, F.S.A.; and 'On Ancient Masters of Science,' by Mr. J. W. Grover. The latter compared the stupendous works of the Romans with the small ones of our own day, and pressed the proposition that we cannot advance unless by the study of what has already been done.

Mr. L. Jewitt's paper 'On the Ballad of "The Dragon of Wantley"' closed the proceedings. Saturday's excursion lay through a country which was picturesque in the extreme, and better weather caused the drive to be enjoyed. Earl Fitzwilliam had invited the Association to visit Wentworth House, and an earlier start was made to accomplish it. The celebrated Shakspeare portrait, and an autograph letter of the unfortunate Strafford, written in a Book of Common Prayer, were the great attractions. Thence to Wharfedale Chase was an exhilarating drive, and many for the first time saw buffaloes and bison grazing, half wild, in the parks. Lord Wharfedale has been at some pains to build a cover over the rock inscriptions of Sir Thomas Wortley, who was knight of the body to four successive kings, Edward the Fourth to Henry the Eighth. This carefulness was promptly acknowledged by the Association. In the evening there was a large and valuable collection of MSS., belonging to Mr. William Bragge, F.S.A., and Mr. Birch's paper was in illustration of these, culminating in the announcement of the discovery of two poems by Skelton. Mr. J. A. Roebuck, after addresses of thanks on the side of the Town, as well as the Association, then closed the congress.

Notwithstanding the official close of the meeting, a considerable party assembled on Monday to see Haddon Hall, a place included in the Derby Congress many years ago. Bakewell Church was taken on the way, and well repaid the trouble. The Congress appears to have been in all respects eminently successful. The Cutlers' Hall, with its numerous rooms, was placed freely at the disposal of the Association, and the Local Committee have the gratification of knowing that their efforts have conducted to a most satisfactory gathering, to which the whole Riding has lent its aid.

MUSIC

BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

A NEW oratorio by a still young English composer is no ordinary event. The attempt augurs ambition, and, if the antecedents of the musician have been unknown, the essay implies audacity; and still greater is the audacity when the subject selected for setting is any portion of the life of Christ. There has always been strong objection entertained in this country to introduce the personality of the Saviour. These objections have had no real reasons to justify them, for surely what the pastor or priest is permitted to read in words, or what the choir is authorized to sing in cathedrals, may be allowed to the composer, whose notation, as in the case of Bach and Beethoven, is perhaps more soul-stirring and more truly devotional than the rough reading, as it too often is, of the Scriptural history in which Jesus speaks in the first person. The announcement that Mr. Arthur Sullivan had been invited by the Birmingham Festival Committee to write an oratorio created, therefore, much interest. As an orchestral writer, he had displayed masterly talent; as a composer of sacred music, he had shown signs of strong promise. His secular compositions generally, although combined with a Mendelssohnian type,—for this is the ordinary tendency of young beginners to follow previous models,—have indicated individuality, so that a transformation of style might fairly be relied upon. It caused no surprise that Mr. Sullivan, instead of taking the hackneyed Biblical prophets, warriors, and heroes, had boldly ventured on scenes from the Gospel; for the increasing interest attached to the 'Passion Music' of Bach proved that the prejudices against presenting the Saviour in person could be met courageously without peril to the setting. The title, consequently, of 'The Light of the World,' led to the expectation that the book would be a record of the advent and career of Jesus of Nazareth, from the prophecies of the coming up to the period of the crucifixion. But here was the early disappointment. The matter has been badly selected, ill arranged, is faint in the outline, weak in the details, and is not a history nor a biography, being, indeed, but isolated incidents, loosely strung together, and lacking coherency and even consistency. It seems as if the arranger of the texts had been under a nervous apprehension of comparisons with former works, and had sought to mingle promiscuously words from the Old and New Testaments. Now this was a great mistake. No fears need have been entertained that Bach or Handel, Beethoven or Spohr, would have been invoked against the new musical illustrator. Poets, painters, and sculptors are not prohibited from taking themes previously treated, and musicians have the same licence. But the arranger of the texts of 'The Light of the World' has been singularly abstemious in his selections. Surely the Gospel according to the four Evangelists, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles, and the Revelation suffice to supply illustrations as well as facts for everything connected with Christ's career, without such a mixture of extracts from the Old Testament, intermingled with those of the New Testament, as in the curious concoction of 'The Light of the World,' to which, by the way, we find only slight reference in the last number but two of the book. The scene opens with a prologue, a prophecy of the Messiah, followed by the pastoral announcement of the coming, and the rejoicing thereat. Instead of the benediction of the Virgin Mary coming from the Angel Gabriel, it emanates from a shepherd. Next is her rejoicing at being selected. The Shepherds express their hopes of salvation by breaking forth into singing. This ends one section of the Scriptural story. Next is the advice of the angel for the flight to Egypt, without any treatment of Herod's proclamation to massacre the children,—a fine point missed for a composer. There is a mother's lament and consolatory language from her friend, succeeded by the angel advising for the second

time the retreat. Most inappropriately comes a prophecy of future glory for the offspring. Then the scene is changed to Nazareth, in the synagogue, and Christ appears to announce his mission, which preaching is met with the mockery of the multitude. The scene, for such it is, of the baritone-bass is carried on with insulting interrogatories, the replies to which are incomprehensible, and the people have misgivings and are indignant. The Saviour exhorts the unbelievers to have faith, which is met by a declaration of confidence by five disciples. Again is there an appeal to the unbelievers, succeeded by a glorification of the Father. Out of the numerous miracles one only is selected for setting, the Raising of Lazarus, beginning with the request of a disciple for Jesus to go to Bethany; and when there the angels declare that there ought to be no weeping for the dead. Martha (sister of Lazarus) asks for the restoration of the dead to life; and after an annunciation of Jesus as to faith, Martha, in reply to the query where her brother's grave is, says, "Come and see," and then the miracle is assumed to have been accomplished, without the Saviour's words, "Lazarus, come forth." This is a most lame and impotent conclusion; and still more unfinished is the reference to the Great Council of the Pharisees, in which the death of Christ is prophesied. The exhortation to fly and the resolve to go to Jerusalem are briefly referred to, and the entrance into the city is dismissed in a soprano air, instead of being worked up to a grand climax; the first part ending with the demand for the rebuke of the disciples, and the lament at the darkness of Jerusalem as to the Messiah—a lament most unreasonably coupled with a jubilant *finale*.

In the second part, after an overture, *à propos* of nothing, and out of place, there is the sermon from the 25th chapter of St. Matthew, after the parable of the Ten Virgins, commencing with the 31st up to the 46th verse; but the omissions of some of the words are scarcely justifiable in the eyes of those who insist that if quotations are made, they ought not to be garbled, especially from Scripture. The trial-scene is most confusedly given, and follows the previous description of the Last Judgment. Whether it be the High Priest or Pontius Pilate who is described as a ruler, it is not easy to guess; and as Nicodemus is cited in favour of Jesus, why is the support of Joseph of Arimathea omitted? The prediction of the Saviour's betrayal and the lament of the female disciples are met with the Saviour's words as a consolation for worldly woes and with the promise of redemption. Four disciples (women and men) express their feeling that there is no evil in walking through the valley of the Shadow of Death when the Saviour is present. The Crucifixion is announced in a chorus, and to the statement is appended a commentary in texts from the Old Testament, finishing with a *De Profundis*. The sepulchre scene will scarcely be recognized. It is made up of the tears of Mary (Magdalene, we presume) and of angelic assurances of resurrection. The rising is alluded to in a parenthesis. There are additional recommendations to fight the battle of faith. The mission of Christ is announced to be fulfilled with the coming of salvation, and a jubilant chorus ends the oratorio.

That the composer has been trammelled and impeded in his labours in the setting of such an unsatisfactory libretto can easily be conceived. The general character of the music is fragmentary and unconnected. It has not the appearance of a connected whole, as if the setting had been the result of a preconceived plan; the patchiness is probably the result of haste. Mendelssohn took nine years to write 'Elijah,' and corrected and altered the score materially after the first performance at Birmingham. Mr. Sullivan has failed to inspire interest in the Saviour's music; there is a monotonous mannerism about it, which not even the splendid singing of Mr. Santley could render effective. The two tenors, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Sims Reeves, had literally nothing that could be rated as impressive, devotional, or even melodious. Madame Trebelli-Bettini had the music

allotted to the Angel, but the prevalent tone was not inspiring. The most important solos fell to Mdle. Tietjens, who was assigned the music of the Virgin Mary, of Martha, of Mary Magdalene, and of a nameless disciple. Her most telling air is the *bravura*, "Tell ye the daughters of Zion." As a part-song writer Mr. Sullivan is distinguished, and his unaccompanied quartet (Mesdames Tietjens, Trebelli-Bettini, Messrs. Cummings and Briggs) and his quintet (Mesdames Tietjens, Sutton, Trebelli-Bettini, Messrs. Cummings and Briggs) are favourable specimens of his vocal skill. Of the choral numbers, there are also cleverly constructed pieces, such as "I will pour my spirit upon thy seed," "He maketh the sun," "The grave cannot praise thee." Again, in the orchestration there are several piquant points. The executants did their best; the band played finely; the chorists were zealous. Still there is but little interest in the work, owing to the want of variety in the treatment of the themes. 'The Light of the World' is neither emotional nor sensational. To be reverential it is not necessary to be heavy. There is nothing to complain of on the ground of complexity. There are no devices or contrapuntal points to astound or to bewilder. Haste has doubtless operated materially in the non-realization of thoughts which can never be improvised for a great work of art. With a better book, and more time to deal with such a subject as the scenes in 'The Light of the World,' more unity and more breadth, more strength of invention and greater power might have resulted. Form, arrangement, and learning are a musician's tools to make music, but imagination and inspiration cannot be acquired by any experience, and without these gifts the sensibilities of an auditory cannot be commanded. We lay no stress upon certain reminiscences; these will be found in all young composers until they have created their own individuality. Mr. Sullivan, who conducted his own work, will not lose caste by his present essay; he was overweighted in his subject. Musicians of greater name and experience have failed in oratorio.

So far as outward demonstrations may be taken as the expression of public opinion, the verdict of the Birmingham auditory, assembled in the Town Hall on Wednesday morning, was unequivocally in favour of the work. There was evidently strong sympathy evinced to support the production of a young native composer, and there is no reason to quarrel with this national feeling. The President (the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot) encored the chorus, "I will pour my spirit" (the finest display of massive choral writing in the oratorio), a very charming chorus of children, "Hosanna to the Son of David," set for first and second sopranos and altos (in the first part), and the unaccompanied quartet, sung by Mesdames Tietjens, Trebelli-Bettini, Messrs. Cummings and Briggs (in the second part). The noble President addressed the assemblage at the end of the first part, stating that he felt sure the hearers would have been glad if there had been more encores, but he did not wish to spoil the sentiment of the work by more interruptions. At these Festivals it is the Presidential privilege to give the signal for the re-demands, and Lord Shrewsbury certainly watched accurately the public desire in awarding the demands for repetition of the popular pieces. Every justice was done to 'The Light of the World' in the execution, which was really admirable, by all the artists, vocal and instrumental, but the instrumentalists and the chorists deserve special eulogium. The *timbre* of the voices of the choir was excellent in quality, and their intonation perfect. The composer was much cheered at the conclusion of the performance, but he will not be deceived, it is to be hoped, by the reception of the oratorio in Birmingham, and will follow the wholesome example set by Mendelssohn and Sir Michael Costa after the production of 'Elijah,' 'Eli,' and 'Naaman,' and excise, amend, or re-write several portions of 'The Light of the World.'

Of the Festival, which commenced last Tuesday

morning with the most perfect performance of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' ever heard in this or any other country, and ended last evening (Friday) with Handel's 'Judas Maccabeus,' we must defer further notice until next week's issue; but of the new compositions which have been introduced, success has fallen mainly to Signor Randegger's setting of 'Fridolin'; or, the Message to the Forge.' He has caught the spirit of Schiller's poem, and has produced a really exciting cantata, replete with dramatic feeling and power, with pleasing melody and with masterly orchestration. Signor Schira, who is known as the composer of 'Nicola da Lapi,' produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, and of 'Mina' and 'The Orphan of Geneva,' brought out at the Princess's Theatre, has not been happy in his 'Lord of Burleigh,' the words adapted from Mr. Tennyson's poem by Mr. Desmond Ryan. The Italian composer has treated his theme too boisterously, but a ballad, "A simple village maiden am I," sung by Mdle. Tietjens, is a redeeming number. There are also merit in an unaccompanied trio (Mesdames Tietjens, Trebelli-Bettini, and Mr. Vernon Rigby) and a quartet (also without accompaniment) sung by the three above-named artists and Mr. Santley.

There were two encores in the 'Lord of Burleigh,' the trio, "O'er seas of life" (Mesdames Tietjens, Trebelli-Bettini, and Mr. Vernon Rigby), and the quartet, "How changed her state" (unaccompanied), sang by the above artists with the addition of Mr. Santley. Signor Schira was recalled at the end of the work. The encores in the second part of Tuesday evening's concert were Madame Patey in Giordani's air, "Caro mio ben," and Mdle. Albani in "The last rose of summer." The playing of the two overtures, the third 'Leonora' of Beethoven and the 'Anacreon' of Cherubini, were as grand displays of orchestral excellence as we have ever heard.

The presence of the Duke of Edinburgh at the Festival gave much interest and animation to the proceedings, and probably strengthened the donation list considerably.

Of the Rossinian novelties during the week we will report progress in the *Athenæum* of next week. Financially, the Festival will be a great success.

Musical Gossip.

THERE have been two performances of Bellini's 'Norma,' in English, at the Crystal Palace, the final one last Saturday (the 23rd). Madame Ida Gillies-Corri was the Druid High Priestess, and Miss Alice Barth, Adalgisa; the Pollio was Mr. Maas, who is leaving for the United States, to be the leading tenor of an English operatic company; and Mr. H. Corri was Oroveso.

AN attempt is being made to open again, by subscription, St. George's Hall for a winter Italian opera, under the direction of Signor Monari Rocca, the basso buffo. It is proposed to revive Mozart's 'Clemenza di Tito,' 'Così fan Tutte,' Rossini's 'Turco in Italia,' &c. Amateurs will be glad to encourage any endeavour at emancipation from the hackneyed *répertoire* of Covent Garden and Drury Lane.

MR. GYE has engaged for five years Frau Wilt, the *prima donna* of the Imperial Opera-house in Vienna, who sang some seasons since at Covent Garden under the name of Madame Vilda. The lady sang last week at the Schumann Festival at Bonn, and received the congratulations of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt for her singing in 'Paradise and the Peri' and in the 'Scenes from Faust.'

ANOTHER English adaptation, or rather perversion, of M. Offenbach's 'Belle Hélène' is now being played at the Alhambra. Mr. Burnand has arranged the words with a view to please the Leicester Square audiences. It is sustained by Miss Kate Santley, Miss Rose Bell, Miss Sheridan, Miss Barrie, Messrs. Sweetman, Clifton, Worboys, and Paulton.

THE Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, under M. Rivière's direction, are attracting large audiences; the programmes are changed nightly,

Wednesdays being devoted to classical music under Mr. Barnby, and Fridays to sacred selections under Mr. W. Carter. It is not quite orthodox, however, to precede 'Babil and Bijou' pieces by portions of oratorio. Some novelties for the orchestra are promised; the band is numerically strong, but is rather rough at present. The pianoforte playing of Madame Carreno-Sauret, the violin execution of M. Sauret, and the cornet-à-piston solos of Mr. Levy have been duly appreciated. The leading singers have been Madame Lemmens, Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. G. Perren, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Patey, Mr. Melbourne, Signor Foli, &c. Mdle. Carlotta Patti will appear next week. There is a long list of vocalists and instrumentalists promised in the Prospectus.

THE REV. DR. COX, the Vicar of St. Helen's, the author of 'Musical Recollections of the Last Half Century,' is engaged upon another work equally full of discord, namely, 'Recollections of the Last Half Century of the Tractarian and Ritualistic Controversy.'

THE performance at a recent Paris concert of a new 'Hymne Français,' composed by the Marquis d'Ivry, and dedicated to M. le Comte de Chambord, was received with great enthusiasm; but whether it arose from appreciation of the beauties of the work or from the prestige of the name in the dedication, has not been reported.

A SON of Herr Dorn, the orchestral conductor at Berlin, has won the prize of 1,500 thalers for composition left by Meyerbeer.

A NEW pianoforte concerto in E flat, composed and played by Mr. A. W. Thouless, who is known as an accompanist, at the International Exhibition Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall, has revealed ability which, it is hoped, will be the means of introducing a new composer to our present somewhat meagre list of musicians gifted with creative faculty. We hear also that the organist, Mr. Hamilton Clarke, Mus. Bac., who is accompanist at the Covent Garden concerts, has a symphony, which will be heard at the Crystal Palace.

MR. MAPLESON, of Her Majesty's Opera, in a recent visit to Milan, has engaged Signora Marianna Lodi (who was announced for Covent Garden last season, but did not appear); a tenor, Signor Camero; a basso-profondo, Signor Giulio Perkins (an American).

MR. J. R. PAINE's new oratorio, 'St. Peter,' produced by the Haydn Association of Portland (United States) at the City Hall, conducted by the composer, met with great success, although executed with a very small chorus and no organ. "The orchestration," according to the Boston *Metronome*, "is thoroughly in the modern school, and displays originality, as well as a knowledge of the powers, resources, and varied effects attainable." The work is in two parts. Mr. Paine selected his texts, which depict "The Divine Call," "The Denial and Repentance," "The Ascension," and "Pentecost." "The orchestral introduction" (in B flat minor), according to Mr. Paine, "aims to express the struggle of emotions aroused by the advent of the Saviour, the transition from heathen darkness and despair to the light of Christian hope." Mrs. Wetherbee was the soprano, Miss Adelaide Phillips the contralto, Mr. G. Osgood, the tenor, and Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen the bass (St. Peter). A tenor air, "Let not your heart be troubled"; a chorus of disciples, for twelve male voices, "We go before the face of the Lord"; a contralto air, "The Lord is faithful"; the soprano air, "O man of God," are cited as most effective numbers.

ACCORDING to the New York *Arcadian*, Mr. C. D. Hess, the manager of the Kellogg-English opera troupe, which is to make a tour through the United States, has engaged Mr. Santley as leading baritone-bass.

THE rehearsals of M. Gounod's 'Jeanne d'Arc' are now progressing at the Galté, in Paris, of which M. Offenbach is lessee and director.

M. SAINT-SAËNS, the organist and pianist, is composing an opera on a libretto based on the history of La Jacquerie; M. Massenet is setting Desdemona (and Othello, too, we presume), and M. Bizet is at work on a Cid. These are three able musicians.

THE celebrated dancer, Carlo di Vestris, Count de Penna, has died recently, at Florence, in his seventy-ninth year; his wife was Marietta Ronzi, also a famed danseuse. Madame Nathan-Treillet died lately in Paris. She was a pupil of M. Duprez, and we recollect her *début*, in 1839, at the Grand Opera-house, as Rachel, in Halévy's 'Juive,' her teacher enacting Eleazar. Much was expected from her, but the lady married, and left the stage.

MDLLE. MARIMON has been singing in Italian opera at the Gaiety Theatre, in Dublin, with M. Maton as conductor.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD, the pianist, has been giving a series of concerts in Melbourne.

M. HALANZIER, the Director of the Grand Opera-house in Paris, has engaged Mdle. Girius, who is to make her *début* as Rachel, in Halévy's 'Juive.' Mdle. Derivis is to make her first appearance as Marguerite, in M. Gounod's 'Faust.' M. Achard, the tenor, will re-appear in Meyerbeer's 'Hugue-nots' as Raoul. M. Faure will return next month in Mozart's 'Don Juan,' and in the 'Coupe du Roi de Thule.'

At Naples, the summer season is naturally the worst for operatic performances, but with the exception of San Carlo, all the other theatres are open. Few novelties, however, have been produced, and the audiences have been small. At the Teatro del Fondo, the operas which have pleased most were Meyerbeer's 'Dinorah,' Petrella's 'Precanzioni,' and Usiglio's 'Le Educande di Sorrento.'

At Genoa, the arrangements for the ensuing season are:—'La Perle du Brésil' of M. Félicien David, which has not yet been performed at any of the Italian Opera-houses, and a new opera, 'Salvator Rosa,' by Signor Gomez, the author of 'Il Guarany,' which was lately brought out in London. The performances of 'Aida,' by Verdi, will take place in the autumn of 1874, the artists for its performance being already engaged.

DRAMA

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—This Theatre, re-decorated under the direction of Mr. Marsh Nelson, will open for the Dramatic Season, on SATURDAY, September 28th, when will be produced Shakespeare's Tragedy of 'ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA,' concentrated into four Acts and twelve Scenes, by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery, by Mr. William Beverley. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Ryder, Mr. James Johnstone, Mr. A. Glover, Mr. Rignold, Mr. Dolman, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. A. W. Deussen, Mr. H. Clifford, and Mr. H. Stacelar. Miss Wallis, Miss Banks, Miss E. Stuart, Mdle. Adeline Gedda, &c. The incidental music selected and composed by Mr. W. O. Levey. The Ballet and Groups of Crowds arranged by Mr. John Cornsack; and the whole to be produced under the personal supervision of Mr. Andrew Halliday and Mr. F. B. Chatterton. At the conclusion of the Tragedy, the National Anthem will be sung by the entire strength of the Company. Full particulars will be daily announced.—Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box-Office open on Saturday, September 6th.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Manager, Mr. James Guiver.—EVERY EVENING, the Performance will commence with Lord Byron's Grand Choral Tragedy of 'MANFRED,' with entirely New and Magnificent Scenery and Effects by Messrs. W. Tebbin, W. L. Tebbin, and E. Fenton. Manfred, Mr. Charles Dillon, supported by a powerful Company, Grand Ballet, and Chorus. To conclude with the Comic Drama of 'DOMINIQUE, the DESERTER.'—Doors open at seven o'clock, commence at half-past. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

EARLY DRAMATIC LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

Histoire de la Littérature Dramatique en France, depuis ses Origines jusqu'au Cid. Par H. Tivier. (Paris, Ernest Thorin.)

THE attention dramatic literature receives in France is in striking contrast with the neglect of it that prevails in England. An outside observer knowing nothing of the facts, but gathering his conclusions by natural processes of deduction, might suppose that while the stage in England had been a reflection of that of other nations, and had given birth to nothing worthy of the attention of scholars, that of France

had been the pride and boast of the nation. Yet, until the present century was reached, the French drama and the French stage were but pale and colourless beside those of our own country. The greatest actors France possessed came, half a century ago, to England to study their art, and French writers since the time of Voltaire have commenced to own, rather reluctantly, that the home of the modern drama is England, in the time of Elizabeth, rather than France in the time of Louis the Fourteenth. For a score years past, but one book of any importance has been published in England upon the stage or the drama. Outside theatrical memoirs and *ana*, always an attractive class of literature, the works dealing at any length, and with any semblance of honesty with the drama, may be counted on the fingers. There is the 'History of the Drama and the Stage in England' of Geneste, giving a long and, on the whole, accurate account of early dramas, and of the proceedings of the patent theatres. There are, moreover, Mr. Collier's 'History of the Stage,' the *Biographica Dramatica* of Baker, Reed, and Jones, Dr. Doran's 'Annals,' and the dramatic biographies of Langbaine, Winstanley, and Cibber; these, with the lectures of Hazlitt, two or three works upon Miracle plays, and a few stray essays of Hunt, Lamb, and others, constitute what we can oppose to the literature of France and Germany, in which treatises, historical and critical, upon the stage and the drama, exist sufficient to form a library.

If in England lectures on the subject are given, the theatre of Greece or Rome is in question. In France the case is different. While writers of eminence, such as M. Patin, M. Maurice Meyer, and M. Edélestand du Meril, have contributed largely to the augmented knowledge of the classical drama, which belongs to the present generation, others, at the head of whom stands M. Magnin, of the Institut, have traced the development of classic into mediæval comedy, and have supplemented the important histories of the Théâtre Français of the brothers Parfaict and M. Hippolyte Lucas.

The work M. Tivier now issues consists of a course of lectures, delivered by the writer in his capacity of "Professeur de Littérature Française à la Faculté des Lettres de Besançon." The ground occupied in the earlier chapters is contiguous to that explored by M. Magnin in his 'Origines du Théâtre Antique et du Théâtre Moderne' (Paris, 1868), and identical with that taken by M. du Meril in his 'Origines Latines du Théâtre Moderne' (Paris, 1849). Little of importance is added in the new volume to the knowledge already existing of dramatic literature in France, and the book is, on the whole, disappointing.

The principal defects appear to spring from the conditions under which the work took rise. Through the whole of it runs a narrow academic spirit; the most interesting branches of dramatic art are dismissed with slight notice, and the aspects of the drama which are most edifying to contemplate are dwelt upon in preference to those which are most important in their influence. The farces and *sotties* which were played by the Clercs de la Bazoche, the *Enfants sans Souci*, and other companies of strolling players, constitute a profoundly interesting branch of study, inasmuch as they were the necessary precursors of the comedies of Molière and Destouches, in which, rather

than in the tragedies of Corneille and Racine, the English persist in seeing the crowning glory of the French drama. These compositions are, however, almost overlooked, the author's attention being principally occupied with *mystères*, *moralités*, and other contemporary works of a graver character.

Almost at the outset the key-note of the whole is struck, and one is disappointed by a repetition of commonplace condemnation of Euripides for bringing about, by irreligion, the decline of the Greek drama. In modern days, a similar process is, in the opinion of M. Tivier, in operation, and the subjects which commend themselves to such a writer as M. Victor Hugo, incur his serious reprehension. The moral effect of a work of M. Hugo he describes as "revolting."

The account of the development of the sacred drama into the profane is the best part of the book, and the chapter on the liturgical drama and on the origin of French versification, supplies what will be to most English readers new and valuable information. In this, M. Tivier accepts the views of M. Léon Gautier as to the root of French verse being found in the Latin hymns of Adam de Saint-Victor. This chapter is followed by an interesting account of the Théâtre de Rosvitha, in the midst of his description of which the writer pauses to be again shocked,—this time by the "*crudité grossière*" of the English drama. During its transition period, the religious drama of France bears, as is to be expected, a close resemblance to that of England. It has the same naïve details, the same familiar method of treating things sacred, and the same unmitigated coarseness and obscenity of expression. One is forced to walk cautiously in dealing with the subject,—for a conviction, a sentiment, or a prejudice, is shocked by almost every line we quote.

The first drama in order of date written in French, is appropriately enough on the subject of Adam; it gives a tolerably long and interesting account of the temptation. Diabolus makes his first essay upon Adam, but does not profit much. A few lines from this production are interesting, if only for the sake of comparison with similar works to which the English student has access. Diabolus commences:—

Diabolus. Que fais, Adam !
Adam. Ci vis en grand déduit.
D. Estas tu bien ?
A. Ne sent rien que m'enluit.
D. Poet estre mieulz.
A. Ne puis savor coment.
D. Vols-le-tu savor ?
A. Bien : n iert (orit) mon talent.
D. Jo sai coment.
A. E moi que chalt ?
D. Pourquoi non ?
A. Rien ne me valt.

Turning to Eve, Diabolus then tries his hand with more success. He is decidedly more courteous than he is generally represented in English compositions, and flatters our first mother upon her complexion, "plus fresche que n'est rose," and "plus blanche que cristal." When the fall is accomplished, the Almighty appears, dressed as a bishop, and speaks in Latin—"Adam, ubi es ?" Eve makes a candid confession and lamentation, and Adam utters a farewell to Paradise, in which Adam's estimate of the sex opposite to his own as well as the tenderness of his sorrowing, seem a

* Qu'est-ce que cela me fait ?

foretaste of Milton. The act, for it is only an act, ends with the death of Adam and Eve, and the second dwells upon the fate of Abel. Treading close upon the heels of the 'Drame d'Adam,' so far as antiquity is concerned, comes the 'Miracle de Théophile' of Rutebœuf, a starveling poet. This is chiefly interesting as showing in the versification the resemblance to Latin hymns, to which attention has previously been drawn. Here is a stanza for Christmas Day, ascribed to Adam de Saint-Victor, together with one from 'Le Miracle de Théophile':—

Heri mundus exultavit
Et exultans celebravit
Christi natalitia.
Heri chorus angelorum
Prosecutus est colorem
Regem cum letitia.

The French verse challenges loudly the justice of heaven:—

Dieu m'a grevé, je l'greverai,
Jamais jor ne le servirai,
Je li ennui.
Riche serai, si povre sui ;
Se il me het, je herrai lui ;
Preigne ses erres.*

The latter verses lack the singularly attractive melody of Latin rhymes, and the length of the lines is not the same. There is great power, however, in the structure of the verse, the short line always, as in the above example, determining the dominant rhyme of the following couplet. The Sathanas of Rutebœuf is an entertaining character, and his relation to the demon in the 'Faust' of Marlowe and Goethe, in Calderon's 'Magico Prodigioso,' and other dramatic works, offers an interesting subject of study.

Subsequent chapters deal with the mysteries connected with the Siege of Orleans and the appearance of Joan of Arc. From an archaeological point of view this portion of the book is the most interesting, many of the details given being little known. When the regular dramatists, the predecessors of Corneille, are reached, the reader may, without fear of loss, close the volume. M. Tivier's verdicts, whether upon ancient or modern writers, appear narrow and almost bigoted. What he says about the grotesque in Shakspeare will be wholly distasteful or nonsensical to English readers. To those familiar with the writings of Jodelle, Gringoire, Jacques de la Taille, and Alexander Hardy, and accustomed to forgive in writers of so early an epoch coarseness for the sake of freshness, the preference accorded the authors of religious pieces over the producers of the lighter compositions, in which the *esprit gaulois* asserts itself, will appear thoroughly unjust.

A distich from one of the writers in question, Jacques de la Taille, must be given, so singularly does it anticipate in sober seriousness a famous line in one of the earliest and most popular of burlesques. Darius, on the point of death, bequeaths to the King of Macedon the care of his widow and orphans. He is described as uttering thus his dying wish:—

Mes enfans et ma femme aye en recommenda—
(tion he was going to add, but his breath failed him, and the narrator of the event continues)—

Il ne peut achever, car la mort l'engarda.

M. Tivier must be credited with industry

* Qu'il prenne ses mesures.

and erudition. Patient labour has been bestowed upon the task, a large number of dramas have been carefully studied, and the analyses of the works, fortunate enough to enlist the author's attention or secure his approval, are full. Unless a play serves some historical or religious purpose, however, it stands a good chance of being altogether overlooked; and if its author has ventured upon any sneer at religion or established institutions, he comes in for a merciless rap of the knuckles. M. Tivier is, in fact, a writer who, treating of English poetry, would either omit Chaucer on account of the attacks upon the monks, which form so startling a portion of his works, or would pass him over with a contemptuous notice as a purveyor of licentious and objectionable literature.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE properties for 'Babil and Bijou' are to be sold by auction in September. It cost 20,000*fr.* to put this play upon the stage, and the properties to be sold are said to have cost 17,000*fr.*

DURING the coming winter the Matinées Littéraires of M. Balande will be transferred from the Gaité Theatre to the Porte Saint-Martin.

ANOTHER name has to be added to the long list of actors who have died on the stage. M. Victor, a comedian well known in the provincial towns of France, while performing in Lyons a comic character, fell down, and was taken up dead.

M. ACHARD, one of the competitors in the recent concours of the Conservatoire, has been engaged at the Gymnase-Dramatique. He is a younger brother of the well-known tenor.

LIKE more than one English dramatist, M. Sardou is unfortunate in his constantly advanced claims to originality. Each succeeding drama he puts forth is attributed to some work previously existing, if the right to it is not disputed by a brother dramatist. The latest action against M. Sardou,—one brought by M. Courrier, who charges the modern Antiochus with having taken from one of his works a large portion of 'Andréa,'—has been abandoned, M. Courrier recognizing that the situations and details he claimed as his own were to be found in 'Agnes,' a play previously given in America.

SOME hints concerning the forthcoming season reach us from New York. Mr. Sothorn and Mr. Wallack will appear in new comedies at Wallack's Theatre. 'The Woman in White' will be given at the Olympic, under the personal supervision of the author. Mr. T. C. King will appear at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, either as Roderick Dhu, in 'The Lady of the Lake,' or Quasimodo, in 'Notre Dame.' At the Broadway, 'La Fille de Madame Angot' will be given in an English version. Miss Cushman will re-appear as Meg Merrilies, and Mr. Emmett will play in a drama by Mr. Byron.

MR. JEFFERSON, the well-known American actor, is, as American papers inform us, at present in England, recovering from an attack of paralysis.

AFTER supplying the Parisian critics with an opportunity for a good deal of not very ill-natured banter, the performances of English tragedy at the Théâtre de l'Athénée have been abandoned.

A ONE-ACT comedy, for MM. St. Germain and Michel and Mlle. Antonine, with the title 'La Chambre No. 2,' has been read at the Vaudeville. It has been drawn by M. Charles de la Rounat from a novel by Prosper Mérimée.

A CURIOUS difficulty has, according to a portion of the Parisian press, arrested the negotiations for the production of 'Jean de Thomeray,' at the Théâtre Français. The *dénouement* of the piece exacts the presence of a horse upon the stage, and all the *prestige* of the names of the authors, MM. Sandeau and Augier, is not sufficient to reconcile

the Comédie to such an innovation. It has never gone further in the way of permitting animals upon the stage than exhibiting the dogs in 'Les Plaideurs,' and these are stuffed.

THE new three-act comedy, at the Gymnase, 'Les Cravates Blanches,' by M. Malpertuy, has disappointed public expectation. It presents the triumph of bohemianism over respectability, the heroine accepting as a lover her father's clerk in preference to the irreproachably fastidious gentleman in *cravate blanche*, who comes to her with the weight of paternal recommendation. 'La Licorne,' a one-act comedy of M. Octave Gastineau, produced at the same theatre, is written with some smartness, and is admirably played by M. Ravel and Mlle. Gagnard. A dramatist travelling in Switzerland recognizes a provincial actress travestied as a *grande dame*, and in the end takes her to Paris, to play a principal rôle in one of his pieces. The title is taken from the sign of the hotel at which the incidents are supposed to occur.

'L'ARTICLE 47' of M. Bélot has been revived at the Ambigu-Comique.

'LE COMMANDANT FROCHARD,' a three-act comedy of MM. H. Rimbaut and Raymond Deslandes, successfully produced at the Variétés, is a not unamusing farce, of the kind always relished at that theatre. Gatinais, the hero, a young avoué of Bar-le-Duc, is about to marry Mlle. Madeleine Torlatin, whose dower of 780,000 francs will secure him the place he covets. He determines, however, to have a farewell "frisk" in Paris; disguises himself as a soldier, and takes the name of a certain Commandant Frochard, whose death, two years previously, in Africa, is incontestably proved. This choice of a name is unfortunate, involving him in difficulties of various kinds, and compelling him to accept a variety of sufficiently serious responsibilities. In the end, it proves the means of separating him from his mistress. MM. Grenier, Roux, and Christian, and Mlle. Grandville sustained the principal parts.

THE difficulties in the way of the production of 'L'Oncle Sam' of M. Sardou have been apparently got over by excisions from the piece. The drama, which has excited much debate, will at any rate be produced next month, with Madame Fargueil as Mrs. Bellamy, M. Parade as Sam Tapplebot (L'Oncle Sam), M. Abel as Robert de Rochemort, and M. Saint-Germain as Gyp.

THE opening programme of the new Porte Saint-Martin Theatre will, in consequence of the prohibition of 'Le Roi s'Amuse,' consist of 'Marie Tudor,' which will be played by MM. Dumaine and Regnier, Madame Marie Laurent, and Madame Dica Petit. The management of the theatre has received a drama of M. Edmond Gondinet, founded upon the war of independence in Greece, and entitled 'Libres.'

A new comedy, in three acts, entitled 'A.B.C.,' by the brothers Signori Valentino and Quintino Carrera, has been brought out at the Sferisterio of Rome, and performed with success by the Alessandro-Monti company.

SIGNOR LUDOVICO MURATORI'S comedy, 'Nemici del Matrimonio,' has been nearly as unsuccessful in Rome as in Milan.

'LO SPAGNOLETTI,' a drama by Signor Michele Cuciniello, the author of 'Pergolese,' is said to have been the most successful play performed this season in Rome.

To Correspondents.

WE have received a great number of letters in answer to our German Correspondent's question as to 'Christianity as Old as the Creation.' W. B., J. G., and others, give interesting details of the controversy between Matthew Tindall, the author, and those who prevented the publication of the second volume.

RECEIVED.—C. E. B.—M. C.—W. A.—E. B.—F. A. K.—W. R.

WE cannot answer the question of B. & C. R. H. W. would do well to send a communication to *Notes and Queries*, to which journal the subject is better suited.

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